

Rhodesia will contain rising guerrilla tide, Mr Smith says

Mr Smith, the Rhodesian minister, said in Salisbury that his security chiefs insisted that they could contain the rising tide of guerrilla operations on the borders. He also strongly

attacked Britain and confirmed that his Government was again trying to achieve an internal political settlement with the six million Rhodesian blacks. He believed that Bishop Muzorewa had majority support among them.

Main accused of aiding terrorists

By Clark Cleary

Mr Smith today reiterated his determination to reach a settlement with the Rhodesians with black and white. He said that the Patriotic Front, which he described as "the cause of terrorism", was here in 10 years would be very much reduced, he said during a press conference. He said that the security chiefs were satisfied that they could contain the rising tide of guerrilla operations on the borders. He also strongly



Mr Smith calling on the United States yesterday to help him to fight "the tools of Russian imperialism".

He also criticized the Government for the Geneva conference. He said that Mr. Smith's Government was now doing everything possible to bring about a settlement. He said that the security chiefs were satisfied that they could contain the rising tide of guerrilla operations on the borders. He also strongly

The hostile reaction of the British Government to any suggestion of an internal settlement was out of keeping with its earlier encouragement of such an agreement. He could only conclude that the British Government had now become completely beholden to the Patriotic Front—a "black and white" alliance of terrorists—and to the black presidents who give them their orders.

The Kissinger proposals were based closely on a discussion paper produced by the British Government. All the important principles of the British paper were included. Furthermore, the British Government was kept fully in the picture throughout. Dr. Kissinger's travels in Africa. There was a British liaison officer in the Kissinger party.

Two held after bomb cache found

From John Charles, Liverpool

Two men were detained by Merseyside Police under the Prevention of Terrorism Act last night after the discovery of a substantial cache of incendiary devices, explosives, ammunition and a revolver in Liverpool.

The find is being linked by the police with the recent IRA fire-bomb attacks in London. Preliminary forensic reports indicate that the incendiary devices are identical to those that exploded in Oxford Street and Soho last weekend, the police said.

The bomb store was found in the loft of a house in Scarisbrick Drive, Norris Green, during searches after the explosion of an incendiary device at an office of the Department of Employment on Wednesday.

The two men were found at another house in the Anfield district, the police said. The police also questioned a woman. She and her husband and two children normally occupy the Norris Green house but were away at the time of the police raid.

About 30 police officers, some armed, took part in the operation. They were accompanied by an Army bomb disposal team, forensic science experts and dogs trained to sniff out explosives. Occupants of adjoining houses were evacuated while the explosives were brought out.

Door-to-door inquiries and searches were continuing late yesterday in the area and the Special Branch was on Liverpool airport and the docks was strengthened.

Detectives from Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad were believed to be travelling to Liverpool last night for consultations with the Merseyside police.

The discovery of the cache was followed by several telephone bomb warnings. A large area of Liverpool city centre was sealed off in the afternoon and several shops and offices were evacuated.

Four dummy fire-bombs were found in shops in the Church Street area. One was blown up by a bomb disposal team and found to contain rags. The other three were found to contain similar material.

Belfast bombs: Three bombs were found last night in the Midland Hotel in Belfast. One was detonated causing slight damage (our Belfast Correspondent writes). An Army bomb expert was late last night working on the others, which were thought to be incendiaries with explosive charges.

Earlier a bomb planted in a car removed by the council exploded as the vehicle was being crushed at a scrap yard. No one was hurt.

An 8lb bomb found in a duffel bag off the Shankhill Road was defused. Detectives in Armagh last night were questioning the government's expert was late last night working on the others, which were thought to be incendiaries with explosive charges.

The head of state, Brigadier-General Teferi Bante, was executed yesterday, along with two young captains who recently attempted to curb Colonel Mengistu's authority, after a gunbattle round the headquarters of the ruling military council. The official radio announced that four others were also executed for the attempted coup.

The Government announced today that four supporters of the Colonel Mengistu also died in the fighting. They were Dr. Senayef, a political adviser to the military regime, Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel

Spanish peseta under pressure. The Spanish peseta came under pressure on foreign exchange yesterday amid rumours that the currency was about to be devalued.

One source said a substantial devaluation was imminent. In Madrid, however, a Finance spokesman said last night he knew nothing of the reports.

Dealers said the Bank of Spain, which normally keeps its currency under tight control, did not appear to be supporting the peseta vigorously yesterday.

Issue raised by postal clash 'of greatest constitutional importance' Attorney General to appeal to House of Lords

By Diana Geddes, Home Affairs Reporter

Mr Silkin, the Attorney General, is to appeal to the House of Lords against the unanimous ruling by the Court of Appeal last week that a private citizen can seek an interim (temporary) injunction to prevent the commission of a criminal offence even though the Attorney General has refused to give his consent to such an action.

He is also to appeal against the court's unanimous decision that a private citizen with no special interest beyond that of any other member of the public can seek a declaration from the courts on whether an act or intended act would be in breach of the criminal law.

Announcing Mr Silkin's decision to appeal on those two issues in the Court of Appeal yesterday, Mr Harry Woolf, for the Attorney General, said Mr Silkin had given "the most

careful consideration" to the question of whether and under what conditions a member of the public with no special interest could obtain a declaration that was "one of the greatest constitutional importance".

He believed that it was in the public interest that that question should be considered by the House of Lords.

Mr Woolf said that Mr Silkin was concerned at the possibility that a declaration as to public rights made in an action to which the Attorney General was a defendant could be binding on him, the Attorney General, even though he had refused to give his consent to the proceedings being brought in his name in a relator action.

The Attorney General's consent is not required in an action for a declaration brought by someone who is able to show he has a special interest.

Mr John Gouriet, of the

National Association for Freedom, made no claim to a special interest in bringing his action to restrain the two post office workers' unions from committing breaches of the Post Office Acts by calling for a boycott on mail to South Africa.

Mr Gouriet was therefore obliged to seek the Attorney General's consent for a relator action (an action brought in the name of the Attorney General on information given by a private citizen, who is known as the relator).

Until now it had been widely accepted that the Attorney General's consent was required in any action where an injunction was sought to prevent the commission of a criminal offence, or in an action brought by a private citizen with no special interest to prevent a breach of the civil or criminal law.

The Attorney General's consent is not required, however,

where a private citizen seeking to protect his own special rights applies for an injunction against the commission of a civil wrong which could affect those rights.

Last Thursday the Court of Appeal ruled by a majority of two to one, with Lord Denning, the Master of the Rolls, dissenting, that the courts could not review the exercise of the Attorney General's discretion to refuse his consent to a relator action. That would, therefore, not be an issue in any appeal to the House of Lords, Mr Woolf told the court yesterday.

The court had also ruled, again with Lord Denning dissenting, that the courts had no power to grant the plaintiff a permanent injunction where the Attorney General had refused to give his consent to a relator action.

All three judges had decided, however, that the courts could

Continued on page 2, col 3

Russians expel US correspondent who wrote about dissidents

From Edmund Stevens, Moscow, Feb 4

For the first time in more than six years, the Soviet Union has expelled an American correspondent, Mr George Krinsky, of the Associated Press.

The incident came within 24 hours of the arrest of Aleksandr Ginsburg, a Soviet dissident, who is now reported to be in a KGB security prison.

Today, Mr James Mason, the AP bureau chief, was summoned to the Foreign Ministry's press department, together with Mr William Brown, the American Embassy's political counsellor.

They were informed by Mr Valentin Khazov, deputy department chief, that Mr Krinsky, and AP bureau staff member, was being expelled for alleged violation of Soviet law, since the news agency itself had declined to recall him voluntarily after a previous warning.

The action hardly came as a surprise. On January 22, Mr Mason had been called in by the Russians and told that Mr Krinsky had been violating currency laws by paying foreign currency to Soviet citizens for their services.

Mr Krinsky then rejected the charges as "an official attempt to intimidate me". The agency defended him on the ground that it was common practice for diplomats and correspondents to pay part of their employees' salaries in foreign currency coupons, valid at the stores for diplomats. It implied that the real reason Mr Krinsky had incurred official displeasure was that he spoke Rus-



Aleksandr Ginsburg: held in KGB security prison.

sian and had been reporting on dissident activities.

The following week, *Liternaya Gazeta*, the organ of the Soviet Writers' Union, recalled its own charges published last summer that Mr Krinsky, Mr Alfred Friendly of *New York Times* and Mr Christopher Wren of *The New York Times* were CIA agents. The gazette said Mr Friendly had elected to leave.

It claimed that Mr Krinsky had promised one of his sources 1,500 roubles for information and it printed a facsimile of a purported memo from him to the source.

Today, American Embassy spokesmen declined to comment beyond stating that they considered the expulsion an unfortunate development and the Russians were given to understand that there might be unpleasant consequences.

The fact that the expulsion came at a time when Soviet hackles have been raised by criticism in the West of their treatment of dissidents is no coincidence. On several recent occasions, Mr Brezhnev, the party leader, has voiced irri-

Today *The Times* publishes a special four-page souvenir issue to celebrate the silver jubilee of the Queen's accession to the throne on February 6, 1953.

To get the very best reproduction of the photographs selected a special heavier newspaper similar to that used by *The Times* before the war has been used.

In the souvenir the contributors, Brian Connell and Philip Howard, trace the role of the monarchy past and present and discuss the events from the first dramatic telephone message to Princess Elizabeth in Africa that her father had died, and through the splendour of the Coronation, to the present day.

Colonel Mengistu was not accompanied at the rally by the Dergue's second vice-chairman, Lieutenant-Colonel Amata Abate. The two men are reported to have had bitter differences.—Reuter.

Ethiopia's strongman acclaimed by 200,000

Addis Ababa, Feb 4.—About 200,000 people jammed Revolution Square here today to cheer

Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile-Mariam, victor in a bloody struggle among Ethiopia's military rulers.

Colonel Mengistu accused Sudan and Saudi Arabia of supporting the government's enemies and called for the arming of the people to protect the 28-month-old Ethiopian revolution.

The head of state, Brigadier-General Teferi Bante, was executed yesterday, along with two young captains who recently attempted to curb Colonel Mengistu's authority, after a gunbattle round the headquarters of the ruling military council. The official radio announced that four others were also executed for the attempted coup.

The Government announced today that four supporters of the Colonel Mengistu also died in the fighting. They were Dr. Senayef, a political adviser to the military regime, Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel

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IRA prisoner was injured in clash

The Home Office has admitted that one of the six IRA prisoners involved in a clash with prison officers at Albany prison, Isle of Wight, last September, was badly injured. It confirmed that the prisoner, since transferred to Brixton, had been refused solid food but said he had now started eating again.

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Letters: On women and the priesthood, from Canon E. L. Mascall, and others; and on teaching Community law, from Lord Justice Lawton, and others.

Leading articles: The pressure for freedom: Referendum and guillotine
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Robert Nye on the Penguin Poets; A. S. Byatt on the Newsweek; Jeremy Lewis on TV

Short, pages 6 and 7
Rugby Union: Prospects for today's international matches: Racing: Prospects and programmes for two meetings: Cricket: MCC team to meet Bombay XI; Football: Norman Fox on how Gerry Francis can help club and country

Features, pages 8-14
Peter Hill on the tanker tycoon who started with £80; Robert Parker on the riches of the pop group Abba; John Woodcock on England bowler John Lever

Arts, pages 9, 13
Jeffery Daniel reviews the Queen's Silver Jubilee Exhibition
Business News, pages 17-22

Stock markets: The FT Index closed 22 down at 403.8, just 0.6 better over the week. Personal investment and finance: Paul Dobson on pending consumer credit legislation; Adrienne Gleeson on this week's money markets; John Drummond on protection against the doorstep insurance salesman; Francis Kline on his war-time charming experiences; David Mott reviews the share market

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Callaghan dismisses who defied whips

Mr Callaghan today dismissed 89 other rebels, mostly left-wing, in voting against an order raising import duties as part of tariff harmonization. The Government won with 175 supporters.

Mr Callaghan was bound to dismiss them once the issue came to light and once the whips had investigated.

He had announced that parliamentary private secretaries were prohibited from voting against the Government although they could abstain.

The defiance which led to Mr Callaghan's warning was on defence, when several of the parliamentary private secretaries joined members of the Tribune group who wanted bigger defence cuts. The next two who voted against the Government, on devolution in support of Shetland objections to the scheme, were dismissed.

Eved murderess to nite House nanny

By Mary Eved

Black murderess, friend of President's, was relieved to take up a post as maid at the White House.

Fitzpatrick said she was released from the next April but would be able to return to the White House.

She was sentenced to life imprisonment after being convicted of shooting, in 1970, a girl friend's lover who had been found with another woman.

thing is happening". Mrs Fitzpatrick said in Atlanta last night. She had already attended the President's inauguration on a special pass and looked after Amy, the President's nine-year-old daughter whom she also cared for when Mr Carter was Governor of Georgia.

She arrived in Washington today and will be ready to look after the President's daughter, due to be born next month to the wife of her son, Chip, who also lives at the White House.

Mrs Fitzpatrick was sentenced to life imprisonment after being convicted of shooting, in 1970, a girl friend's lover who had been found with another woman.

Referendum debate move

The Government wants next Thursday's debate on the proposed referendum in Scotland and Wales on the devolution issue to be in the style of a second round debate. Because matters are usually discussed in principle or in general terms, on the second reading of a Bill, that means that it is not known whether the amendments tabled to the devolution Bill will be called on Thursday or will have to wait until later in the committee stage.

Boost for Concorde. The Long Island Association of Commerce and Industry has declared its support for a trial run of Concorde flights at Kennedy Airport, New York, reversing its previous position. It said that Concorde flights into Washington had taken passenger traffic away from New York.

Bumps in then ight, page 2

Franco-German accord. The Paris meeting of President Giscard d'Estaing and Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, ended yesterday with a joint declaration on tightening Franco-German economic ties. It pledged them also to strive towards achieving European unity.

East Africa tension. Tanzania has closed its border with Kenya as relations between the two countries deteriorated further. Kenyan aircraft have also been forbidden to fly over Tanzania.

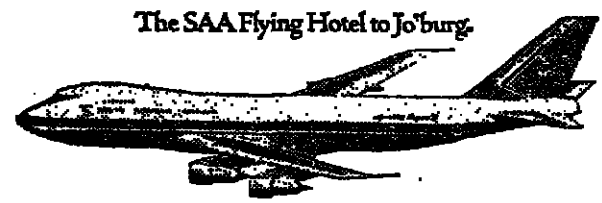
Race inquiry urged. The new Commission for Racial Equality, which is due to be fully operational at the end of next month, is urged to investigate the employment and promotion procedures of leading public sector companies, in a paper issued today by the Runnymede Trust.

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Tourists trapped after Tanzania closes border with Kenya

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Feb 4

Tanzania has closed its border with Kenya and stopped the movement of Kenyan vehicles and aircraft into Tanzania, in the latest moves in the deteriorating relations between the two countries.

This hostility is partly responsible for the collapse of East African Airways, which has been grounded for more than a week after running out of cash. The border closure comes after a Kenyan announcement of the formation of Kenya Airways, a government-owned airline which will run international and local services with leased aircraft.

Mr. Matthew Oguni, the Kenyan Minister of Tourism, quoted reports that a large number of Kenyan tourist buses which had crossed into Tanzania with tourists had been impounded and the Kenyan drivers had been arrested.

Several Kenyan aircraft which were in Tanzania have also been impounded, and Kenyan aircraft are now forbidden to fly over Tanzania.

As a result, hundreds of overseas tourists are stranded in Tanzania, and tourist firms in Nairobi, trying to get them out, appealed today to embassies and high commissions for help.

Mission pupils will meet parents in Botswana

Francistown, Botswana, Feb 4.—Some 400 mission school pupils who Rhodesia says were forced at gunpoint into Botswana, are being brought home tomorrow to meet their parents, International Red Cross officials and a British diplomat.

About 150 African parents are being brought by road under a Rhodesian guard to the border where Botswana police will take over to escort them to Francistown about 20 miles inside Botswana.

The young people from the Manama mission in south-western Rhodesia, aged between 12 and 20, crossed into neighbouring Botswana last Sunday after guerrillas called at the mission.

Rhodesia claims they were abducted, but Botswana insists they crossed the border voluntarily to escape harassment by Rhodesian forces.

Tomorrow they will be interviewed individually by representatives of the International Red Cross.

According to a reliable source, British Diplomat is travelling from the High Com-

In Dar es Salaam, the Foreign Ministry said that "stricter controls" were being imposed on the border, and all vehicles, except for private cars with foreign registrations, were subject to stricter security checks. The ministry denied that the vehicles had been seized, but it is understood that these checks have been interpreted in different ways in different parts of Tanzania.

Tourist firms here were concerned because the Tanzanian action was likely to alarm visitors to East Africa.

Dar es Salaam: The Tanzanian Government has formed its own airline, Zanair, and applied for a seven-year licence to operate domestic flights within Tanzania as well as flights to Kenya, government sources said here today.—Agence France-Presse.

Our Air Correspondent writes: The British independent airline British Midland Airways have been awarded a contract to establish air services for Kenya Airways. Their first flight left Heathrow for Nairobi tonight.

BMA, which provide an "instant airline" leasing service to operate two Boeing 707 airliners for Kenya on international routes linking that country with Europe, and on domestic services.

Presidents in Zanzibar to see Carter envoy

Zanzibar, Feb 4.—The Presidents of Zambia, Rwanda and Burundi flew into Zanzibar today to give their views on the Rhodesia dispute and other issues to Mr. Andrew Young, President Carter's key man on African affairs. They were met by President Nyerere of Tanzania.

Mr. Young, the United States representative at the United Nations, told reporters that he wanted to learn the Presidents' exact positions on Rhodesia. He had come to listen to the "quietest moments" of their "quietest moments".

Mr. Young, who arrived yesterday, was beginning his talks later today by meeting two members of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO).

Asked whether he thought there would inevitably be a Marxist government in Rhodesia in the future, Mr. Young said: "I don't know what a Marxist government means any more. If Angola is a Marxist government and its main trading partner is the United States, then that doesn't worry me."

Any future government in southern Africa is going to have good relations with the West because the West needs to develop Africa's resources and the Soviet Union does not because it has its own.

The latest British proposals to send the Rhodesia dispute offered the necessary security to the blacks but not enough to the whites.

Mr. Young said he thought Mr. Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, could have reached a settlement with the African National Council two years ago for a government that was more moderate than Zambia's.

Now Mr. Smith had to deal with Mr. Robert Mugabe and Mr. Joshua Nkomo of the Patriotic Front alliance who "have only got the leadership as long as they can deliver the goods now". There was no alternative to talking to them because "if you want to stop the fighting you have to talk to the people with the guns".

Lusaka: The liberation committee of the Organization of African Unity decided today that the Patriotic Front should be the umbrella organization for all Rhodesia's nationalist guerrillas.

After a heated all-night sitting, the committee adopted a resolution that it would in future channel all aid to the nationalists through the front. It urged other guerrilla groups to "unite their forces under the Patriotic Front".—Reuter.

Was the Benin raid an imperialist plot or a Marxist-Leninist hoax?

Mystery of day-trip invaders who disappeared into thin African air after a pause for drinks

From John Darnton
Cotonou, Benin, Feb 4

Shortly before 7 o'clock on the morning of January 16 an aircraft with its markings covered in white screeched to a bumpy landing at the drowsy airport here. Out jumped 80 to 100 men in battle gear, firing automatic weapons. Half were whites.

After three hours of desultory combat they departed as mysteriously as they had arrived. They have not been publicly reported since. These are the only incontestable facts in a bizarre episode that is being described throughout black Africa as a mercenary invasion.

Dependent on the interpretation given to the events, it was either a genuine attempt to bring down the militant left regime of President Mathieu Kerekou or an elaborate Machiavellian plot perpetrated by the Government to shore up waning prestige.

Whatever the cause, the

result is clear: a wave of xenophobia is sweeping the country. Looking for imperialists and colonialists, squads of soldiers are conducting house-to-house searches and white foreigners are arrested on sight.

After the invasion, some 300 of the 2,000 whites still living in Cotonou were taken into custody. Now, with a semblance of calm returning, all but about eight—two Germans, some French tourists, a Greek seaman and an American Peace Corps volunteer—have been released.

Tension is still high. All visiting foreigners are required to report to the Ministry of the Interior. The 60 Peace Corps volunteers have been warned that they face arrest if they go outdoors. At night oil drum barricades are mounted on the streets by the militia.

A foreigner is likely to be tailed by North Koreans in a black Citroen.

Last Tuesday, President Kerekou addressed thousands of people assembled in the national sports stadium. They rose in unison as he heaped

abuse upon unnamed Western powers and their African neo-colonialist lackeys.

The coffins of five Army officers killed during the attack, draped in red and green and bedecked with flowers, were then solemnly paraded across the city to burial. The route was lined with a crowd four and five deep, many of them weeping.

How much blood was shed last month is only one of the mysteries. A government spokesman spoke of frenzied battles and many dead and wounded. But few residents saw any bodies and hospital workers say there was no sudden rush to emergency wards.

Despite press reports of 500 deaths, casualties on the government side were probably limited to six—the five Army men and a civilian who responded to a government broadcast urging the populace to storm the airport and who was cut down while wielding a machete from a bicycle.

The Government says it captured a number of mercenaries and hints that some are whites, but the only prisoner it is known to be holding is black.

There is no question that 35 to 40 whites were in the invading force. What astounded onlookers was not so much their race as their demeanour. They marched casually from the airport to the presidential palace, shot off mortars and machine guns from a building 150 yards away and then strolled back.

A witness who watched them through binoculars said that the men took long cigarette breaks during the shelling. While recreating to the airport half a mile away, they stopped off for drinks at an office building.

"They acted as if they didn't have a care in the world," a European diplomat said. "It was as if they were on some sort of manoeuvre."

The aircraft that brought the hijackers left at 10 am. Although the Government reported that mercenaries were left behind and were fleeing towards the Togolese border, none has apparently been captured.—New York Times News Service.



Children at play in a snowdrift which has nearly covered the ground floor of their home in Buffalo.

Governors of snow-bound states appeal for aid

From Peter Stafford
New York, Feb 4

Governors of snow-bound states have appealed in Washington for the federal government to help people hard hit by the severe American winter.

The poor and the unemployed are unable to cope with the soaring heating bills, a group of governors said yesterday, and are having to cut back on food to meet their needs.

More severe weather was predicted for tomorrow with temperatures dropping again across the eastern United States. The National Weather Service said more snow would fall in Buffalo and other parts

of western New York state that have been hard hit, as well as in western Pennsylvania.

In Minnesota the temperature was expected to drop to -22°F tonight with strong winds buffeting the state. Temperatures are not expected to rise above freezing point for several days.

The nation's extra fuel costs this winter are estimated at \$8,400m, an average of \$139 (\$80) for each home.

The number of people temporarily out of work has risen to about two million, as more factories are forced to close by the shortage of natural gas. Washington has taken steps to divert gas from the western states unaffected by the cold

to the east, but this is a slow process.

Some extra gas is being pumped from Mexico—and food parcels have been delivered with Mr. Carter to Buffalo, in New York state. The ban on using cars there was lifted yesterday, but there was so much chaos in the snow-blocked streets that it was reimposed today.

Our Ottawa Correspondent writes: More snow fell in Ontario yesterday as one of the harshest winters on record continued to plague eastern Canada.

The Niagara peninsula, just north of Buffalo, in New York state, was slowly returning to normal, although some roads

remained closed. Snow reached the roofs of cabins and houses in some places, and hundreds of cars remained buried. Most schools have now reopened.

In Ottawa, the House of Commons quickly approved a proposal that the federal Government consider defraying the cost of relief operations in the stricken areas.

Tokyo: The heaviest snowfall in 14 years in northern Japan continued to disrupt train services in the area. The Japan national railways said today. A total of 105 trains—the highest number suspended in a single day—were cancelled. More heavy snowfalls are predicted.

—AP.

48 accused in Cairo of riot murders

From Robert Fisk
Beirut, Feb 4

Forty-eight men have been charged with murder, sabotage and rioting after the violent street battles that erupted in Egypt last month after the announcement of sharp increases in food prices.

Al-Ahram said today that life sentences would be demanded by the prosecution.

Eight other defendants will face charges before a juvenile court for their part in the disturbances in which 79 people were killed.

Only a few hours before the austere war was made public, President Sadat, in a radio broadcast, insisted that new and sterner measures had to be taken against "saboteurs".

Egypt and Syria today announced the formation of a "united political command" between their two countries. The union is intended to pave the way for a common Arab front in a future Geneva peace conference on Palestine.

Damascus: Dr. Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, announced today his visit to Cairo today on the second leg of a Middle East peace-seeking tour. He is to have talks with Mr. Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, this evening and is to confer with President Assad of Syria tomorrow, before leaving for Riyadh, the Saudi Arabian capital, on Sunday morning.

Arabia, Lebanon, Jordan and Israel before returning to Cairo for further talks with Egyptian authorities.

In Cairo, Dr. Waldheim had talks with President Sadat. Afterwards, the Secretary-General said the main stumbling block facing the Geneva talks was the question of the resumption of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), headed by Mr. Yasser Arafat.

He told questioners that he hoped to clarify views that would speed up the resumption of Arab-Israeli negotiations. Agence France-Presse.

Frelimo strengthens links with Soviet block parties

From Nicholas Ashford
Maputo, Feb 4

Frelimo, the Mozambique liberation movement which won independence from Portugal, today consolidated its links with the Communist parties of the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries as well as political parties in neighbouring African countries.

On the second day of its third congress, representatives of the Communist parties of the Soviet Union, East Germany, Bulgaria and Romania all pledged support to Frelimo in its struggle against the remnants of "imperialism" and "racism" in southern Africa.

The Soviet representative presented President Machel with a large red flag bearing a picture of Lenin. Not to be outdone, the East German representative then handed over

a bust of Karl Marx.

The congress, the first to be held since 1968, is being attended by 17 foreign delegations in addition to 230 Frelimo activists.

During a nine-hour speech yesterday President Machel announced that elections would be held on February 7 next year and that Frelimo would transform itself from a guerrilla movement into a vanguard party of workers and peasants.

The aim of the party is the destruction of capitalism in Mozambique.

Among those attending the congress are Mr. Robert Mugabe and Mr. Joshua Nkomo of the Rhodesian Patriotic Front, Mr. Sam Nujoma of the South-West African People's Organisation and Mr. Oliver Tambo of the African National Congress of South Africa.

Mr Rabin in surprise talks with African leader

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Feb 4

A surprise communiqué this afternoon announced that Mr. Rabin, the Israeli Prime Minister, spent the day in Geneva, where he had talks lasting three hours with President Houphouët-Boigny, of the Ivory Coast.

The meeting had an element of drama as the Ivory Coast, like most African countries, has broken off diplomatic relations with Israel in solidarity with the Arab cause.

Foreign Ministry officials in Jerusalem said President Houphouët-Boigny had several meetings with other Israeli leaders, including Mrs. Meir, the former Prime Minister.

The joint communiqué in Geneva said the two leaders had a "profound exchange of views" and discussed peace efforts to secure peace in the Middle East. They agreed that the Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 offered the best basis for a fresh dialogue.

This implies talks at Geneva with representatives of Egypt, Syria and Jordan but not the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Israelis have said they will not go to Geneva on the basis of a General Assembly resolution passed last December, which called for the participation of the PLO.

It was considered doubtful here whether the Ivory Coast leader had been aware of the nuances when he signed the joint communiqué backing the Israeli stance.

In Tel Aviv, Mr. Rabin's critics dismissed his mission as an election stunt. Mr. Rabin faces a tough contest with Mr. Shimon Peres, the Defence Minister, for nomination by the ruling Labour Party as Prime Minister when a new Government is formed after the May parliamentary elections.

Yesterday Mr. Abba Eban, the former Foreign Minister, announced that he was dropping out of the nomination contest and will back the candidacy of Mr. Peres.

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Quebec MPs sit during royal anthem

From Our Correspondent
Ottawa, Feb 4

Two Liberal MPs from Quebec remained seated yesterday as the Commons rose in tribute to the Queen's twenty-fifth anniversary with a special singing of "God Save the Queen".

Two other Quebec Liberals left the Commons chamber, but returned after the royal anthem. All four joined their fellow MPs in singing "O Canada".

"I don't know that song," Mr. Jacques Olivier, one of those who refused to stand to mark the jubilee of the Queen's accession to the throne, said outside the House. The other, Mr. Louis Duhaime, said: "It conjures up bad memories for French Canadians."

The tribute came after the House had unanimously approved a message of congratulations to the Queen.

Ottawa, Feb 4.—Mr. Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, held out the possibility of a federal referendum on independence for the French-speaking province of Quebec when he attended a press conference here last night.

He said his Government would initiate its own referendum if Mr. René Lévesque, the Quebec Premier, waited too long. It was necessary to end the uncertainty shrouding Quebec's future, he added.

In brief

Six accused over envoy's murder

Nicosia, Feb 4.—The Cyprus Government announced today that six Greek Cypriots are to be charged in connexion with the assassination in August, 1974, of Roger Davies, the United States Ambassador in Nicosia.

All are known sympathisers of the Greek Cypriot EOKA-B underground movement that co-operated with the military junta then ruling Greece to overthrow President Makarios in July, 1974.

Committee relieved

Washington, Feb 4.—The House of Representatives has given its select committee on assassinations two months to justify its existence. The vote was 237 to 164, compared with 280 to 65 when the committee was first set up in September.

Found after 150 years

Dar es Salaam, Feb 4.—Wreckage of a ship, believed to be Portuguese, which sank 150 years ago, has been found on the sea bed off Jobondo Island, 12 miles south of Mafia Island. It is said to be made of wood and to carry 10 cannon engraved with copper.

Mutiny reports 'true'

Moscow, Feb 4.—Western reports of a mutiny aboard a Soviet warship at Riga in 1975 were supported today by a dissident journal, the *Underground Chronicle of Current Events*.

Cuban overtures

Washington, Feb 4.—Cuba has indicated to the United States that it wishes to discuss both the new 200-mile fishing limit and the resumption of the bilateral anti-hijacking agreement, the State Department disclosed.

Black schools shut

Cape Town, Feb 4.—Schools in Cape Town's three African townships of Nyanga, Gugulethu and Langa were closed today after demonstrations by thousands of young Africans, informed sources said here.

Moscow expulsion angers Washington

Continued from page 1

The State Department's statement in defence of Dr. Andrei Sakharov, the leading Soviet human rights campaigner, came as a jolt which was further accentuated by President Carter's affirmation of his stand on human rights during his otherwise friendly private talk with Mr. Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador.

Fred Emery writes from Washington: The State Department promptly deplored the expulsion of a spokesman suggested that the retaliatory expulsion of a Russian journalist from America was one element under study. The spokesman said that there appeared to be no justification for the action.

Mr. Keith Fuller, the Associated Press's president and general manager, said in New York: "From the facts

before me I can discern only that his sin was to be an aggressive reporter in the Soviet Union today where the rising voices of Soviet dissidents seem to be unnerving those responsible for this expulsion."

Mr. Krinsky is an American Jew of Soviet origin.

There is no question but that some of the new men at the State Department are angered and dismayed by what they see as a flagrant Russian retaliation for President Carter's commitment to speak out over human rights and in relation to Dr. Sakharov in particular.

But older hands at the department wonder whether the timing might not be coincidental. They suggest that an eager Soviet bureaucracy might have moved against Mr. Krinsky because they were infuriated over his contacts with dissidents, and his apparent nonconformity with the technical requirements of Soviet law, in much the same

Prague off Britain for back dissidents

Prague, Feb 4.—The Czechoslovak Government has criticised the British Government's support of the 8 Chart human rights manifesto, up by Czechoslovak dissidents.

Mr. Edward Willis, British Ambassador, was to the Foreign Ministry day for talks about the 77 issue, an embassy spokesman said. He could not give

In the past few days, dissidents have been making representations to Western governments to come out in support of civil and human campaign.

Heads of mission of Sweden, The Netherlands, United States, Norway, Portugal are also known to have been summoned.

Dusan Spadil, Deputy Minister, who criticized the Czech Government's interference in Czech internal affairs.

The diplomats were in a formal protest as Foreign Ministry's move not been announced.

Czechoslovak press.—Re Warsaw: Mr. Jerry W. Polish writer and member of the Communist Party expressed his solidarity with those who signed the 77 and then criticized the country's political system as "state capitalism".

Mr. Wyka, who is 77 former member of the national Guard during Spanish Civil War, said open letter to the press also agreed with Czechoslovak leaders who tried to liberalize the political system in 1968.

For Poland, he proposed the setting workers' and peasant militias to be selected secret balloting. He demanded the release of all Polish prisoners.

Professor Janusz G. skit former president of Academy of Science warned intellectuals to sign letters to the press on the food price that they may remain unanswered, according to dent sources. Except

able unpleasantnesses, there will be no to the letters," he said.

His message was written for the proposal made day by Mr. Gierk, the leader, for a conditional proposal "as a great for the workers' defence

mittee, Mr. Jacek Kur for the committee. E would continue to press unconditional pardon in prison, the restraints workers dismissed punishment of police brutality.

Officials responsible food price riots show their guilt, he said.

Mr. Gierk's proposal affect mainly the 58 jokers from Radom and plant where the most protests were staged.

He said last night that proposed a pardon for who regretted their a

Leading article,

way that the State Department last week put out its statement on Dr. S.

That statement was drawn, contrary to interpretations abroad.

Spokesman of the State Department, a leading manager of a fun jalled dissidents and lies, was today report held in a security police for investigation on charges.

Announcing this at conference in Moscow, also said that Dr. Yu leader of an unofficial monitoring the Soviet

ance under the Helsinki ration, had fled the fear of arrest.

Spokesman of the State Department, the official blamed the official at what they saw as a

on the human rights President Carter and M "The American leader betrayed us," Dr. Orlo said.—Reuter.

Leading article,

Protest rallye

Australia for visit of Queer

By Our Foreign Staff

Demonstrations have planned for the Queen's Australia early next

a group which inclu Nobel Prize winning Patrick White. The Citizens for Democracy stage silent rallies in all regional centres.

Miss Franca Arena, organisers, said in London, the demonstrations would not be but would aim to Queen the growing resentment in Australia

distaste for the action representative, Sir Job the Governor-General, missing the Labour Gov in November, 1975.

The process would form of silent gathering over the Queen people dressed in black carrying the Eureka flag was used in the upri 1854 of gold miners aga imposition of licensing

Miss Arena said: "I see the Queen as a symbol of the Australian of non-Brit cent who comprised a proportion of the popula

Soviet Union in impasse over its Middle East policy

From Our Correspondent
Moscow, Feb 4

The present impasse in the Soviet Union's Middle East policy was highlighted by the lean results of the visit here by Mr. Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi Vice-President, who met Mr. Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, before leaving Moscow yesterday.

It became apparent from both official and unofficial reports that concerted Soviet efforts to persuade Iraq to support peace negotiations with Israel and the reconvening of the Geneva conference, to which the Soviet Union is actively committed, proved no more

successful than similar attempts to sway Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, when he visited Moscow last December.

The Tass news agency resumé of Mr. Hussein's conversation with Mr. Brezhnev said they had voiced "serious concern" about the Middle East and "unanimous" support for the Palestinians. But it contained no reference to the Geneva conference, or any other practical proposals for a solution.

At a Kremlin luncheon given on Wednesday, Mr. Koyagin, the Prime Minister, had been more specific. After reaffirming Soviet readiness to cooperate in "all constructive efforts"

and support for "the legitimate rights of the Palestinians," he significantly added that there could be no peace in the Middle East without guaranteeing the right to independent existence of all the countries of the region. Although he did not name Israel, Soviet spokesmen have made it clear that this formula did include the Jewish state.

Mr. Hussein on his part ignored Mr. Koyagin's remarks and need for a peaceful solution through the Geneva conference. Instead he declared: "The Arab nation is a fighting nation... It does not surrender to suspect tendencies and capitulationist solutions which

imperialist and reactionary forces use as those who follow in their wake, seek to impose". He could hardly have made his position clearer.

The joint communiqué issued after Mr. Hussein's departure, repeated the customary condemnation of Israeli aggression and called for the

RT

Cricketmen after better ket at Bombay

Woodcock correspondent
Bombay, Feb. 4. — In times, 18 of them have won the Bombay Test, that is, to all purposes, the state of India. As the team is to be sent to a match against MCC, it is here tomorrow.

The great test of cricket has been made in the over which Bombay has won. The team, 912 for eight, are, by a long way, the best in the world. The team, 912 for eight, are, by a long way, the best in the world. The team, 912 for eight, are, by a long way, the best in the world.

Roche is his own man's personal problems mean move to Kent

Don Keryon, the chairman of Worcestershire's cricket committee, said that no one had approached the club officially and until they did so Imran remained a registered Worcestershire player. Imran, who had a year at Worcester Royal Grammar School before going to Oxford University, has written to the Test and County Cricket Board asking to be released from his registration.

Colin Page, the manager of Kent, said: "It's the first I've heard of. It's never even been discussed as far as I know." The county's office was inundated with telephone calls from members and supporters. Mr. Page said that he was not in a position to take any action until he had received a formal request from Imran.

Imran, who is a right-handed fast bowler, has been offered a contract by Kent. He has been offered a contract by Kent. He has been offered a contract by Kent.

Majid helps Pakistanis to a position of strength

St. John's, Antigua, Feb. 4. — The Pakistan team took a strong hold on their opening four-day match against the Leeward Islands here yesterday. They bowled out the islanders for 236 and then reached 182 for the loss of one wicket by close of play on the second day.

But for the loss of two and a half wickets to rain, the Pakistanis would certainly have passed the islanders' total. Majid Khan was 97 not out at close of play and should become the first century mark of the tour today.

The day began disastrously for the Leeward Islands, who were 204 for four over the morning. They lost their last six wickets for the addition of only 32 runs in only 2.1 hours during the morning.

Their main tormentor was Saleem Akbar, a fast-medium bowler, who took five wickets for only six runs in 25 balls, including a hat-trick in his second over. After a few uneasy moments, particularly against Anderson, Roberts, of Hampshire and West Indies, Majid and Sadiq Mohammad set about the islanders' bowling, which was weakened by the absence of their second new ball bowler, Hugh Gore.

Gore injured his left hand attempting to catch Sadiq off his own bowling and had to go to hospital for an X-ray examination. Once Roberts came off, Majid and Sadiq set about the islanders' bowling, which was weakened by the absence of their second new ball bowler, Hugh Gore.

It was Richards who took the only wicket, bowling Sadiq before he had scored 25. Majid was then joined by Mushtaq Mohammad, who took three wickets for 33 in the islanders' innings. It was Richards who took the only wicket, bowling Sadiq before he had scored 25. Majid was then joined by Mushtaq Mohammad, who took three wickets for 33 in the islanders' innings.

LEEWARD ISLANDS: First Innings
V. Canache, c. Majid, b. Mushtaq, 17
V. Canache, c. Majid, b. Mushtaq, 17
V. Canache, c. Majid, b. Mushtaq, 17
V. Canache, c. Majid, b. Mushtaq, 17
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V. Canache, c. Majid, b. Mushtaq, 17
V. Canache, c. Majid, b. Mushtaq, 17
V. Canache, c. Majid, b. Mushtaq, 17

PAKISTAN: First Innings
M. Khan, c. Richards, b. Richards, 97
M. Khan, c. Richards, b. Richards, 97
M. Khan, c. Richards, b. Richards, 97
M. Khan, c. Richards, b. Richards, 97
M. Khan, c. Richards, b. Richards, 97
M. Khan, c. Richards, b. Richards, 97
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Racing



Together: Master H and Broncho II winging their way over the last fence.

Victory of Master H pays high compliment to Border Incident

By Michael Seely

Master H paid his Haydock Park conqueror, Border Incident, a high compliment yesterday when he won the Leeward Islands Handicap Steeplechase at Sandown Park yesterday afternoon. Both John Weston, riding 7lb on the winner, and Michael Dickinson, on Broncho, gave superb exhibitions of tactical riding. Broncho needs a strong gallop to make the fullest use of his brilliant jumping and stamina, but Master H has to be nursed for a late run.

The pattern of the race was quickly established as Broncho soon built up a clear lead. Clinging to the rail towards the stands with a circuit still to travel, Dickinson wisely steered the pace but racing towards the downhill fence, he quickened it again. At the fence before the water the Irish challenger, Flashy Boy, made the first of his only two serious mistakes.

Jumping the last of the three fences before the turn for home, Flashy Boy was tracked by April Seventh, Flashy Boy, Order Way and Master H, with Bula still at the rear of the field. Racing towards the final fence, the third from home, the whole field were still in the race with a chance. But from the second last the race concerned only Master H, Broncho and Order Way. Master H touched down just in the lead and was still in front at the final jump. On the flat, where Order Way weakened, Broncho kept plugging away gamely but Master H galloped on resolutely to win by a length and a half, with Bula eight lengths away. Third, a head in front of Flashy Boy.

Dickinson was inclined to blame himself for not having made even more use of Broncho, but Master H was going by far the best throughout the last half mile. Michael Oliver is to be congratulated on his handling of Master H, who has now won seven of his last eight races.

Of Master H's victims yesterday, Bula will probably run in the Two Mile Champion Steeplechase at the National Hunt Festival, but although Fred Winter is convinced that Bula does not stay three and a quarter miles, the 12-year-old's owner, Captain Edwards-Heathcote, would like the gelding to be used for more months. The Yellow Pages Steeplechase, a limited handicap at Kempton Park on February 25, will act as Order Way's Gold Cup preliminary. Broncho II will not run in steeplechasing's most important prize, as Michael Dickinson does not think that the eight-year-old would be a match for the best in the land on level terms.

Flashy Boy may turn out again

Sandown Park programme

(Television (BBC 1): 1.30, 2.30 and 3.0)

1.30 SPRING HURDLE (Handicap: £1,180: 2m)

102	1-21212	Capital Edge (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
103	3-24130	Successor (D), R. Tunell, 8-11-7	E. Waite
104	1-12121	Long Edge (C-D), F. Winter, 5-11-6	James Guest
105	2-10100	Fighting Taff (C-D), P. Upton, 10-11-6	M. Floyd
106	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
107	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
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117	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
118	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
119	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
120	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan

2.0 FAIRMILE STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,241: 3m 118yd)

101	2-12121	Capital Edge (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
102	3-24130	Successor (D), R. Tunell, 8-11-7	E. Waite
103	1-12121	Long Edge (C-D), F. Winter, 5-11-6	James Guest
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120	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan

3.0 OTELY HURDLE (Handicap: £2,873: 2m)

101	2-12121	Capital Edge (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
102	3-24130	Successor (D), R. Tunell, 8-11-7	E. Waite
103	1-12121	Long Edge (C-D), F. Winter, 5-11-6	James Guest
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120	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan

4.0 RIPLEY HURDLE (4-yo handicap: £851: 2m)

101	2-12121	Capital Edge (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
102	3-24130	Successor (D), R. Tunell, 8-11-7	E. Waite
103	1-12121	Long Edge (C-D), F. Winter, 5-11-6	James Guest
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5.0 FAIRMILE STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,241: 3m 118yd)

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102	3-24130	Successor (D), R. Tunell, 8-11-7	E. Waite
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120	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan

6.0 HORSE & HOUND STEEPLECHASE (Hunters: £1,431: 21m)

101	2-12121	Capital Edge (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
102	3-24130	Successor (D), R. Tunell, 8-11-7	E. Waite
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108	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
109	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
110	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
111	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
112	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
113	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
114	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
115	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
116	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
117	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
118	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
119	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
120	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan

7.0 SELBY STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,850: 3m 100yd)

101	2-12121	Capital Edge (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
102	3-24130	Successor (D), R. Tunell, 8-11-7	E. Waite
103	1-12121	Long Edge (C-D), F. Winter, 5-11-6	James Guest
104	2-10100	Fighting Taff (C-D), P. Upton, 10-11-6	M. Floyd
105	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
106	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
107	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
108	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
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114	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
115	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
116	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
117	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
118	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
119	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
120	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan

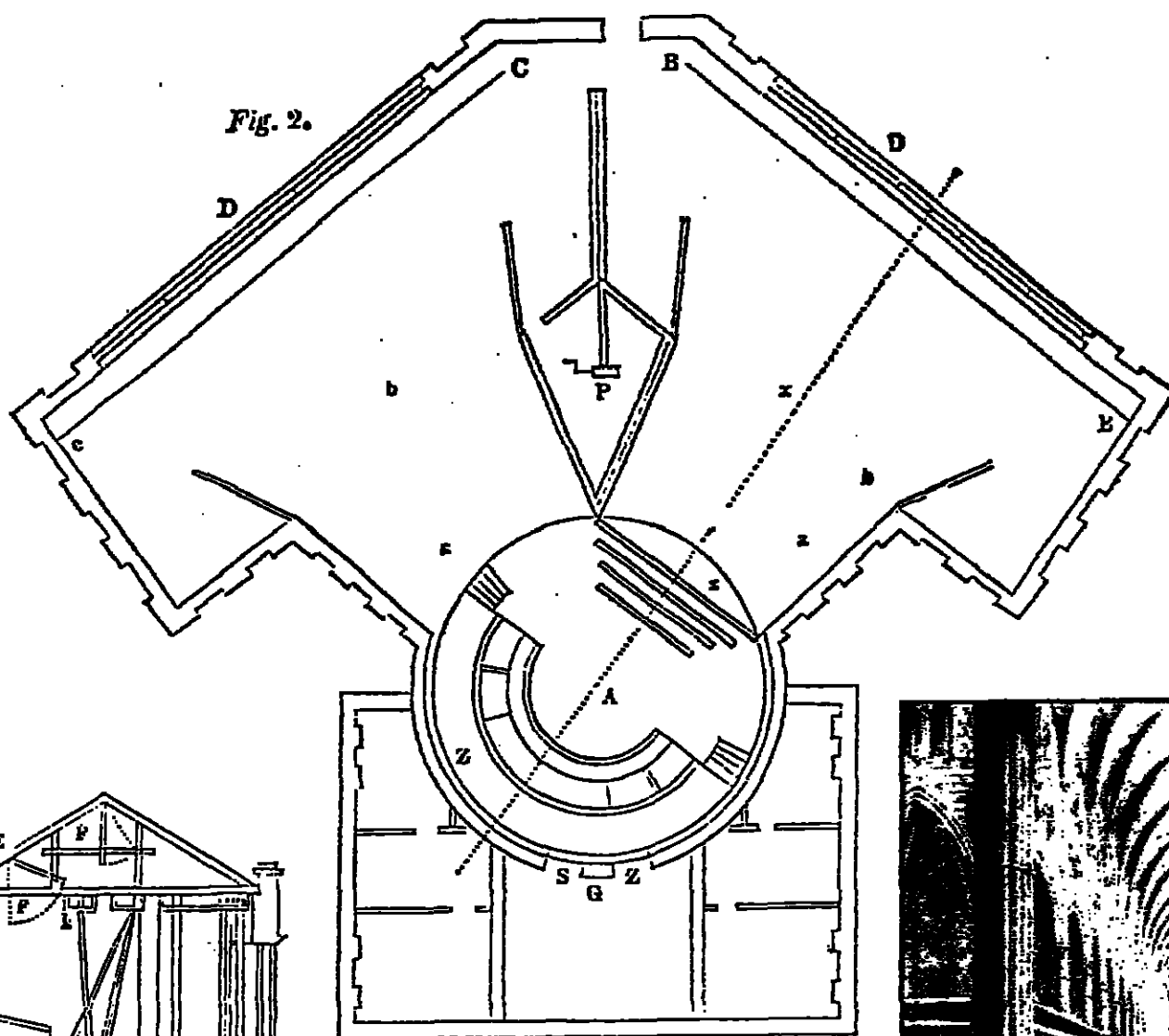
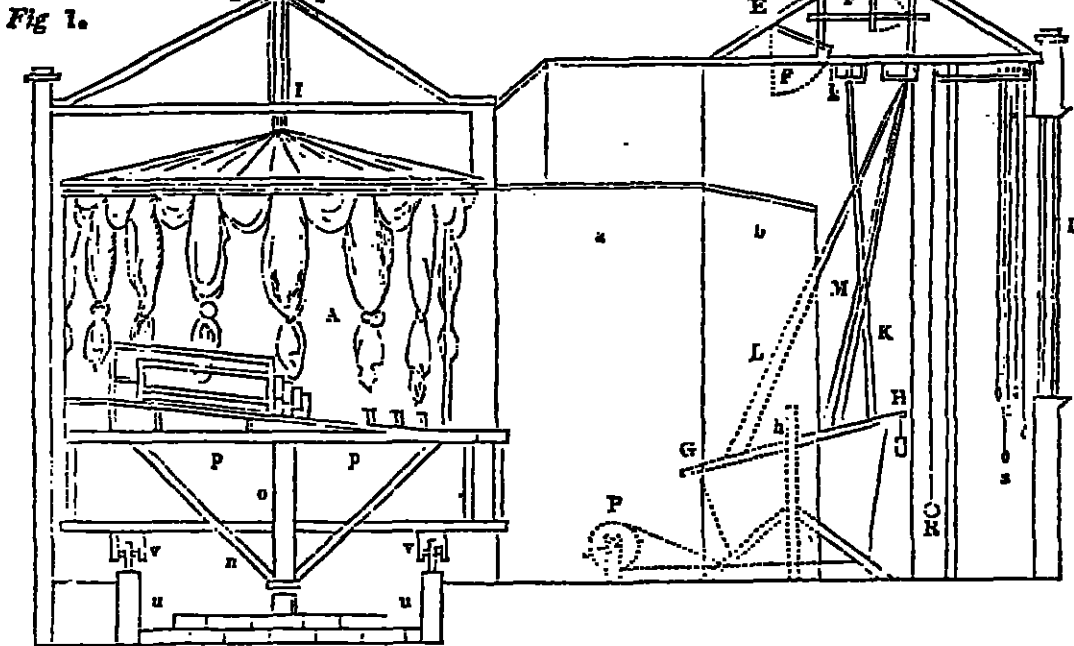
8.0 PANAMA CIGAR HURDLE (Handicap: £1,421: 2m)

101	2-12121	Capital Edge (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
102	3-24130	Successor (D), R. Tunell, 8-11-7	E. Waite
103	1-12121	Long Edge (C-D), F. Winter, 5-11-6	James Guest
104	2-10100	Fighting Taff (C-D), P. Upton, 10-11-6	M. Floyd
105	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
106	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
107	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
108	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
109	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
110	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
111	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J. Scallan
112	1-12121	Golden Boy (D), R. Finch, 8-11-11	J.

Daguerre's pleasure dome

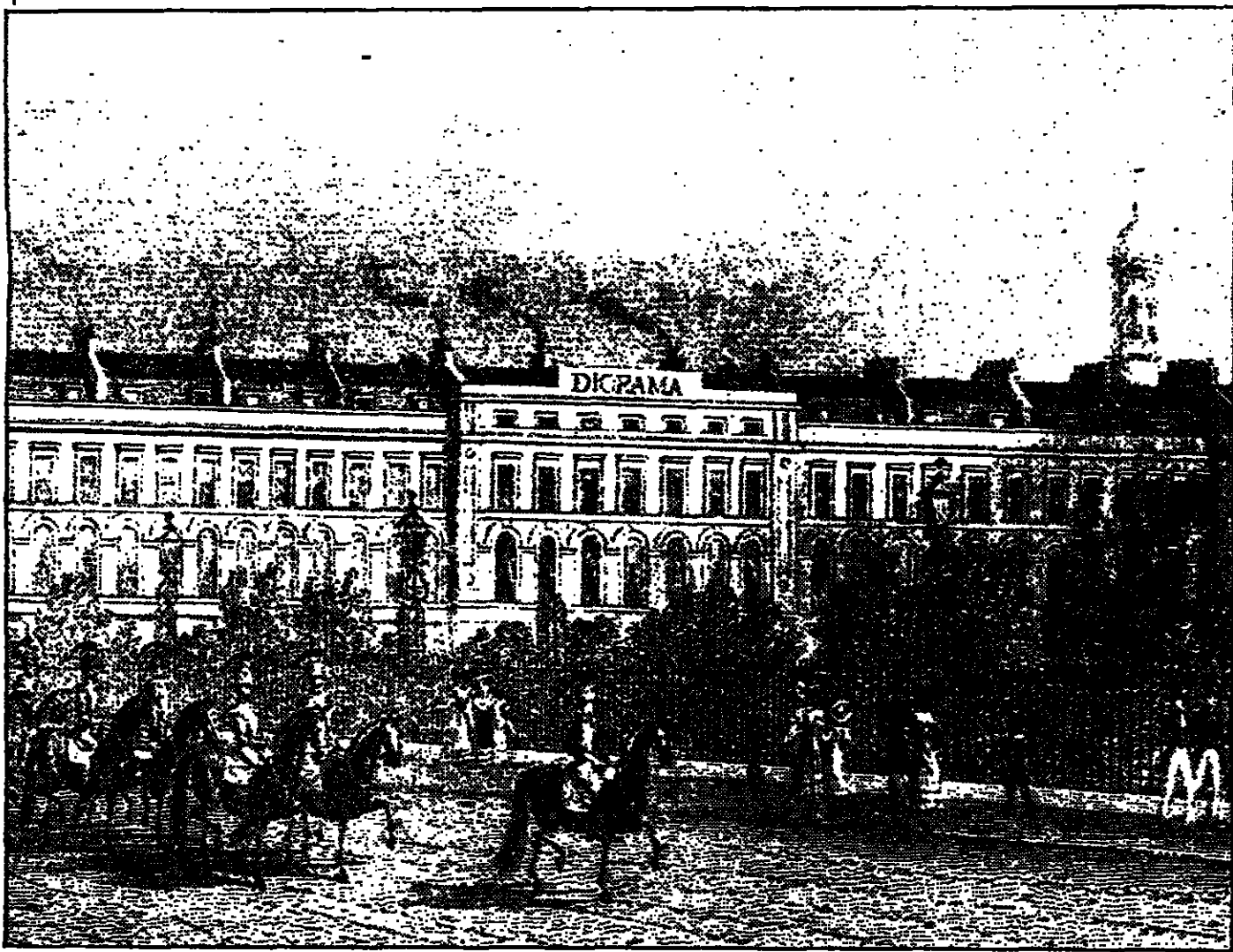
by David Robinson

A peep inside
the artistic curiosity
one of the
inventors of photography
used to
entrance London society



Contemporary plan and section of the Diorama. A is the revolving auditorium; BB and CC in the plan, and R in the section represent the dioramic picture; DD are the rear windows providing illumination from behind the picture; E and F are skylights and shutters regulating illumination from the front of the picture. G and H is the system of levers and weights to operate cords at K, L and M, to open and close shutters, and P a crank to control the system. I—skylights; S—coloured blinds behind picture; vv—18in wheels (2 out of set of eight) on which the auditorium revolved about its fulcrum 'o'.

Below is what the Diorama audience would have seen. Bottom left: the building housing the machine in 1823. Right: the same building today.



Although they do not figure on the usual tourist itinerary, London is fortunate to possess, for the moment at least—the buildings which housed the two most influential optical entertainments of the Georgian era. If you stand in the centre of Leicester Square and look over the roofs on the north side, you can see the upper part of the enormous brick cylinder which Robert Barker built in 1792 to house the vast continuous paintings for which he devised the name, now adopted into the language, of "Panorama".

Again, if you step out of Great Portland Street tube station and cross to Peto Place, the mews behind Park Square East, you will encounter a large and curious brick polygon with walls 50ft high. This forms the hind part of the central house in the beautiful and still perfect Nash terrace, over the pediment of which remains the stone tablet which until 1855 bore the intriguing legend *DIORAMA*. This was the name devised (from the Greek) by Louis Jacques Mandé Daguerre for the entertainment which brought him fame but not much fortune, several years before he achieved more lasting celebrity as one of the inventors of photography.

These two buildings owe their long survival to religion. After Barker's Panorama closed down in 1865, the round was used as the shell of the church of Notre Dame de France. In 1940 two bombs fell on it, but the sturdy Georgian brickwork survived to provide the outer walls of the present church.

When the Diorama founded in the late 1840s the building and its contents were purchased by Sir Samuel Morton Peto, a railway contractor, MP, and devout Baptist, who converted it in 1855 into Regent's Park Chapel, with the interior fashionably refurbished in Byzantine style. Ironically, it seems that Daguerre's great showplace must

now be demolished in the cause of religion. Planning approval has been granted to use the site as a mosque for the Aga Khan, retaining only the Nash façade.

Daguerre was 35 when he perfected the Diorama. He was born in 1787, the son of a petty official in Cornouailles-en-Parisis. His education, in the troubled years of the Revolution, appears to have been scanty; but from an early age he displayed a gift for drawing, and was apprenticed to the Italian émigré scenic designer of the Opéra, Ignazio Eugenio Maria Desotti. Meanwhile the craze for Robert Barker's Panorama had reached Paris, where Pierre Prévost (1764-1823) made himself the acknowledged master of the art. Concluding his apprenticeship in 1807, Daguerre went to work as an assistant to Prévost.

As a painter Daguerre was never inspired, but he had an extraordinary facility for *trompe l'oeil* effects which stood him in good stead as a panorama painter, and was to prove an invaluable asset when in 1816 he turned to stage design. The new democratic audiences who patronized the melodramas at the Théâtre Ambigu-Comique thrilled to this phase of his career, however, was the production of *Aladdin* which opened the new opera house, rue de la Faisanderie, in which Daguerre employed gas illumination to remarkable (literally dazzling) effect. Daguerre's biographer, Helmut Gersheim, says that the scene of the Palace of Light, with its moving sun, was remembered for decades "as the acme of luxury and splendour".

This was in 1822, the year in which Daguerre first opened the Diorama in Paris, in partnership with Charles Marie

Bouton (1786-1853), a former associate at Prévost's, who in the interim had achieved some celebrity as a painter. Their exhibition stood on the corner of the rue Sanson and Place du Château d'Eau (today Place de la République).

The principle of the entertainment was not entirely novel. Something very similar had been attempted in London in the 1780s by the painter and scenic designer Philippe Jacques de Loutherbourg, with his *Eidophusikon*; but the scale and virtuosity of Daguerre and Bouton's Diorama was unprecedented. It consisted of vast pictures, upwards of 70 by 40 feet, which were skilfully painted on specially prepared canvas so that some parts remained translucent. On the back of the canvas were painted shadows and other supplementary effects, which were only evident when light was shone through the picture from behind.

The picture was then arranged so that it could be lit either from the front, or as a transparency from behind; and when additionally the light was varied by an elaborate arrangement of shutters and coloured blinds or filters, a remarkable range of effects of atmosphere and light and shade could be produced.

The first two pictures exhibited were *The Valley of Sarren*, Switzerland, by Daguerre, and *The Chapel of the Trinity in Canterbury Cathedral*, by Bouton. When, a year later, the pictures were shown in London, an admiring critic wrote of the changes that occur in the pictures as being "so decided and true to nature that the mind was led to doubt that they are the effect of art."

Thus in the architectural subject the interior of Trinity Chapel, the whole is at one moment subdued

by gloom, seeming to be caused by the intervention of a passing cloud, and so as to obscure the aisles and deep recesses of the chapel, until the place becomes swiftly imposing; when, in an instant, as though the interruption had passed away, and the sun was permitted to shine through the windows in its full lustre, the Gothic architecture is beautifully illuminated, the shadows projected with force and truth, and the secondary lights produced beneath the paintings of the roof in all the delicate gradations of natural reflections, dressed in the soft tones of colour which they borrow from the pavements and the gem-like brilliancy of the painted glass. The landscape scene—a view of the Valley of Sarren in Switzerland—undergoes similar changes, in which the bursts of sunshine are admirably executed, and particularly in the effects produced in the sky by clouds, which continually seem to form new combinations of light, colour and arrangement.

The reviews for the first showings of the Diorama were ecstatic, as by and large they were to remain throughout its life. Even so, one suspects the hand of Daguerre (whose success in his several careers owed not a little to his flair for publicity) behind the notice in *Le Miroir des Spectacles*, *des Lettres, des Mœurs et des Arts*:

A crowd of amateurs of all classes, artists of all kinds, above all Jews, of the Valley of Sarren in Switzerland—undergoes similar changes, in which the bursts of sunshine are admirably executed, and particularly in the effects produced in the sky by clouds, which continually seem to form new combinations of light, colour and arrangement. The Diorama must enjoy a considerable success in a country where love of the beautiful is so general. It must be said that those citizens who do not hasten to pay their tribute of admiration to the new invention, so superior to the invention of *Panorama*, should hasten to quit the modern Athens; just as a Government which does not do such honour to France should no longer exert any influence upon public opinion or the direction of the arts. . . . Sixteen years later, in fact,

Daguerre was substantially rewarded by the French government for his dual achievements of the Daguerreotype and the Diorama.

Since each exhibition of the Diorama consisted of two pictures, and since the machinery for the lighting effects was far too elaborate to permit their movement, Daguerre took the extraordinary step of moving the audience.

The auditorium in Paris holding some 350 people (in London the seats were more comfortable and the number was reduced to 200) consisted of a wooden cylinder 39ft in diameter and 25ft high, which revolved in a rotunda "much like an eye in its socket". The illustration on this page shows that a movement of some 73 degrees permitted the audience to face in turn the two tunnels at the end of which hung the pictures, masked at the edges to aid the illusion. To effect this the auditorium was mounted on a central pivot and supported on wheels which ran on circular rails. It was operated by a system of gearing so perfect that the whole weight of 20 tons "might be moved by a lad of 12 years of age". (It is unclear whether this boy, who figures in all the contemporary descriptions of the panorama machinery, was a real child or a figurative notion only.)

So great was the success of the Diorama that in 1823 Daguerre decided to bring it to London, and dispatched his brother-in-law, Charles Arrowsmith (an artist and dealer who was later to purchase *The Haystack* and introduce it to the French public), to survey the prospects. Augustus Charles Pugin (father of Augustus Welby Pugin) was entrusted with the work of recreating the Diorama building, perhaps because as a French émigré he was able to

communicate easily with Daguerre on his visits to Paris to study the mechanics of the Diorama. Presumably, too, it was because of Pugin's association with John Nash, both as friend and assistant, that Park Square East, then under construction, was chosen as site.

Since Helmut Gersheim's magnum opus on Daguerre's work appeared in 1956, the notebook in which Pugin recorded the constructional details of the Diorama has been discovered, and is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum. It is not yet altogether clear to what extent Pugin's beautiful, meticulous drawings and notes are a memorandum of the Paris establishment, or plans for the London building, or (most likely) both. (The Paris Diorama was burnt down in 1839, leaving scant record of its construction.)

As well as structural and mechanical details, Pugin records exact descriptions of the door mouldings and cornices, and even the colouring ("kances gold, drapery cerise, walls green, doors oak colour") enabling us to have a very clear idea of the appearance of the place. The audience was already prepared for the Diorama treats in store as soon as they passed through the lobby and into the rotunda. The ceiling above them was of transparent fabric, and a dim light shining through from a lantern in the roof above illuminated a series of 16 panels with portraits of the great painters Pugin has scribbled in his notebook a reminder to himself "to speak to Mr Arrowsmith abt. the portraits of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Mr West"; also "to ask Mr Daguerre for a piece of the paper and lances for the Rotunda".

Pugin was assisted by the engineer James Morgan, and the machinery "was most satisfactorily executed by Mr Topham". The building was completed in four months at a

cost of £9,000 and opened to the public on September 29, 1823. Perhaps reviews were too thin for Daguerre's liking; again one suspects his influence behind an "unsolicited" letter of testimonial which appeared in the *Mechanics Magazine* in January, 1824: "Gentlemen: I am somewhat surprised that so novel and interesting an exhibition as the Diorama has not yet attracted your attention; at least, has not yet obtained a single column of the praise it deserves in your faithful repository of the sciences and arts."

I had heard much of the exhibition before I saw it; but truly "the half was not told me". I expected from report to undergo an optical illusion; but never could I have formed the expectation of such a complete and perfect beguilement of the sense of vision as that which it produced. I anticipated the sight of a beautiful painting and well-preserved perspective, of which I was always passionately fond; but the admiration with which I was struck on beholding the Valley of Sarren, and Trinity Chapel at Canterbury, in the Diorama, exceeded every emotion of the kind I ever felt before. The spectator is introduced into the amphitheatre while one of the paintings is exhibiting; and after he has surveyed it a short time, a bell rings and the amphitheatre moves to the diameter of the circle, and in the motion the other painting gradually opens to the view. This motion is repeated about every 10 minutes, so that the spectators who remain half an hour are three times turned to the contemplation of each picture.

The writer, who signed himself *Pharos*, extended his appreciation of the views and the seating arrangements for two columns more. Despite *Pharos's* anxieties the Diorama caught on in London as it had in Paris. The pictures, which in the earlier years at least were shipped over from Paris when they had finished their exhibition there, suited the romantic mood of the period: Alpine scenery and gothic ruins, Holyrood Chapel

or Fountains Abbey light. "Effect of fog seen through a rull colonnade" the *Unterseren*. Other sketches designed for the artist: Paris from Mon the Campo Santo in occasion the views I have a topical interest the Diorama present racle of the Cor Queen Victoria. p Bouton.

Audiences never astounded by the res pictures, and there of anecdote to attest the lady who insists must be allowed to the nave of Trinity (another who hurried her umbrella to avoid in the storm effect in of *Stollenfels*. The current joke, too, live goat that was as a prop in Dague of *Mont Blanc* taken Valley of Chamoni's alleged that only the of the goat was real legs were painted.

Such additions to *trompe l'oeil* (they real smoke pump painted chimneys) we disapproved by the curving admirer of ually opens to the view. This motion is repeated about every 10 minutes, so that the spectators who remain half an hour are three times turned to the contemplation of each picture. The writer, who signed himself *Pharos*, extended his appreciation of the views and the seating arrangements for two columns more. Despite *Pharos's* anxieties the Diorama caught on in London as it had in Paris. The pictures, which in the earlier years at least were shipped over from Paris when they had finished their exhibition there, suited the romantic mood of the period: Alpine scenery and gothic ruins, Holyrood Chapel

Continued on opp

Paperbacks of the month

Warmth and generation

Old in an Urban

by John and Elizabeth

(Penguin, £1.25)

Elizabeth Newton's *Old in an Urban* is an urban comedy of the study of the urban. Their 275 of the same 425 new ones as the age of four, proceed by inter-mothers of the their own home, it, varied and on about such times, meal-times, aliveness, imaginal attitudes in and children, nakes fascinating lively with que harassed, dotting men, whilst the conclusions are ally and briefly, what they con- important class certain aspects or the almost diems and plea- the new phys- al independence

joint out, the old is not the threeth or nine- one: he neither out to work is capable, as been with an any evangelical conducting y of his soul, four-year-old is energetic, cap- from this study, verbal and psych- and manipu- ly, not require- ively work, imita- merisms of a lack of log- ing that can be bisarre and the mad al base that like common- wons offer an le of this in an they have in-

stories

ruelty

ssness

justice

Wilderness, by Angus Wilson (Penguin, 80p)

cap, by Angus Wilson (Penguin, 60p)

cap, by Angus Wilson (Penguin, 60p)

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interviewed their own four-year-old, quite straightforwardly, using their own interviewing questions, about the child's relationship with her "four-year-old" doll, Susanna May-Dick.

Talk, they say, is what the child crucially requires and insists on at this age. One of their most significant findings is that middle-class mothers differ greatly from working-class mothers in the way they treat the importance of talk, reasoning, and logic in their relationship with their child. They are more likely to keep promises, or at least to think they should do so; to require truth and to tell truth, about where babies come from and where broken toys have gone; to apologise to their child if they damage his property. They are slightly more likely to join in a child's imaginative play, though this also depends on age and the number of other children. There is a delightful section on imaginary friends, dragons or dogs, and a fascinating section on fears—irrational fears of grass, insects, cotton-wool or wall-paper, as well as a subtle description of the terror of the "not-quite-right" — puppet-faces, or deformations.

What emerges is a picture, perhaps slightly idyllic, of seven hundred women involved in, and thoughtful about, seven hundred growing and obviously differing human beings. Warmth and exasperation are recorded (no hatred, though), and a woman's involvement in her child's life. The most common anxieties are about discipline, too much or too little. "Too much" seems to be a sense of failure because head-on clashes of will with what was a loved baby have caused a woman to deflect from her standards of gentleness and tolerance. "Too little" is expressed as a fear of failure of "firmness" by comparison with a woman's own parents, or neighbours. There is a refreshing absence of worry on American lines about the views of "child experts". The Nottingham community seems to generate and adapt its own rules of conduct still from its own history and inherited wisdom, more or less.

A. S. Byatt

social provocation found in African towns, an immensity of land used to convey a helplessness and a tragedy infinitely less easy to pinpoint, from which the narrator, in most stories, is anxious only to escape. Those few stories situated in England appear to lose in stature in comparison, except perhaps the morality tale of the South African writer, exiled in London, who finds that he has nothing left to write about.

Now that Angus Wilson is better known as a novelist (and biographer) it is like looking through Alice's looking-glass to review him as a short story writer. He has nothing left to write about. Now that Angus Wilson is better known as a novelist (and biographer) it is like looking through Alice's looking-glass to review him as a short story writer. He has nothing left to write about. Now that Angus Wilson is better known as a novelist (and biographer) it is like looking through Alice's looking-glass to review him as a short story writer. He has nothing left to write about.

Edna O'Brien has perfected the popular image of what is known as Irish sensibility and sensuality and reaped benefits unending from her professional mastery. Although *The Love Object* stories are not all generically "Irish" the flavour overall is there, plausibly padded with Edna O'Brien's celebrated "frankness" about passion, too celebrated almost to single out as distinctive. Not all related exclusively to love, although Edna O'Brien is not to quibble, Edna O'Brien is for Edna fans who will find this a happy hamper.

Sophisticated, worldly, erudite, this quartet, *Bride Comes from Afloat*, Huxley is perhaps by a distinct late 19th century flavour in treatment, old-fashioned, slightly unreal, with lengthy monologues in lieu of dialogue. Peopled by cynical intellectual connoisseurs who mostly turn out to be silly young girls, victims to masculine superiority. All woven together with sound talk, masculine, of classical literature, philosophy, and "values" — no wit that one can discover. Perhaps not the best selection from Huxley's considerable volume of stories.

That John O'Hara was enormously prolific is no particular virtue reserved for him, that his work was uneven, to say the least, is clear from these thirty odd tales in *The Time Element* all set in the Forties background New York, Hollywood, smart beach resorts show a one-sided view of American society—Yale connections, stock exchange, clubland, Vignettes would be a better description than short stories; some are awfully bad, some quite good. Yet, in an odd way, they manage to convey a view of this kind of sophisticated American society of the period past the time between times collection.

Kay Dick



Look closely at William Hamilton of Bangour, 18th century poet. The picture, top left, is the original engraving by Robert Strange after Gavin Hamilton; the other five are skilled and humorous alterations by an unknown hand. From *A Face for Any Occasion* (Scottish National Portrait Gallery, 1 Queen Street, Edinburgh, £2.50), a well put together anthology by Sara Stevenson on "some aspects of portrait engraving".

The frontiers of SF

The Science Fiction of Edgar Allan Poe, by Harold Beaver (Penguin, 90p)

Tomb-constrained rather than space-freed is the usual impression of Edgar Allan Poe, prose-poet of the morbid and the macabre: a fancy for the worms of corruption rather than the wings of wonder: a sway always towards the Pit to discover that appalling Pendulum, while Usher forever topples as though in perpetual nervous breakdown. But, as Harold Beaver points out in his introduction to *The Science Fiction of Edgar Allan Poe*, Jules Verne himself acknowledged his debt to the work of the American writer, coming as it were between Mun-chausen and Wells, and, says Mr Beaver, "what was once stuff for ritual or religious myths, or tall tales for entertainment, was thus transformed by Poe to a new speculative fiction".

Certainly, this compilation makes out a good case for consideration of Poe as just such a speculator—at the moment where Gothic blurs into science fiction—although the obsessed nature of Poe's style seems to preclude the illusion

of objectivity which successfully suspends all disbelief in the basic realities of SF; his words never seem to be adequate to him to contain the awe he feels for what is described: they quiver and strain with an unreleased energy, a feeling which works most effectively in his horror stories.

Yet as one who was preoccupied with such wonders of the early nineteenth century as electro-chemistry and Mesmerism he was almost nit-pickingly careful to try to ventilate the darkness of his imaginings with the light of seemingly scientific credence, so that one of the greatest and most grotesque stories in his book, "The Facts in the Case of M. Valdemar" was thought by many to be a true account, evoking from Elizabeth Barrett Browning the words, "The certain thing in the tale in question is the power of the writer, and the family he has of making the horrible improbabilities seem near and familiar".

"M. Valdemar" is the story of a terminally-ill man, whose understanding and spirit are kept alive by hypnosis long after the death of his body, a theme to which Poe further adjoined in "Mesmeric Revelation". For he could theorise most eloquently about the nature of space and time in the long essay, "Eureka", and perceive "Matter as a Means—not as an End". But time, even when viewed jokingly as in "Mellonta Tauta" supposed to be written in 2848, was always seen in terms of the body's decay. Poe's spirit was always tethered, much to his chagrin, to the fact of his corporeality. As Mr Beaver says:

All his imaginary trips—by ship, balloon, luncheon, hypnosis—were aimed at setting the soul free from the demands of the body and from the restraints of normal perception.

I am grateful to this collection, and to Mr Beaver's graceful commentary, for making me aware of Poe's extraordinary erudition—never a known quotation or reference when he more recollects one would impress—and also for an understanding that Poe did not always suffer gloomly, that he was fond of hoaxes (especially literary ones) and that "a kind of bashful obscenity is a hallmark of Poe's earliest style", witness the clanking and sexual double-meanings involved in "The Unparalleled Adventure of One Hans Pfall", which posited the thought of a bankrupt bellows-mender hallooing upwards to the moon to escape his creditors (any connection with Poe's personal problems was almost entirely deliberate).

So how does Poe stand with regard to the title of the book and SF in general? Inevitably, I feel he was nudging at the frontiers of the genre, but rather as one who is additionally in need of novelty than as a founding father: perhaps because his concerns were primarily with the translation of his own neuroses into ideas and he was too artistically near himself to speculate adequately on those ideas. So that, specifically in terms of science fiction, he was, to be sure, rather than a thoroughfare.

More crudely: his alienations are what makes his writing so formidable—not another world's alien.

Tom Hutchinson

TV tie-ins Glittering Screens

The Glittering Prizes, by Frederic Raphael (Penguin, 80p)

Yes—Honestly, by Terence Brady and Charlotte Bingham (Sphere, 65p)

To Catch a Rat, by Walter Harris (Futura, 60p)

Gangsters, by Philip Martin (Sphere, 65p)

Raffles, by David Fletcher (Pan, 60p)

Wings, by Barry Thomas (Pan, 50p)

Warship: Holt, RN, by Ian Mackintosh (Futura, 55p)

Emmerdale Farm, by Lee Mackenzie (Star Books, 50p)

Beryl's Lot: Book 3, by Margaret Powell and Lee Mackenzie (Sphere, 65p)

The Making of Space 1999, by Tim Heald (Ballantine/Futura 85p)

For those of us who find ourselves convulsed with gloom when our favourite telly series comes off the air, partial relief is now at hand in the shape of the television tie-in paperback, with the stars of the show beaming familiarly from the front cover and those magic moments for ever re-enacted within. Novels have provided the raw material for innumerable television programmes; if a glance round one's local newsagent is anything to go by, the tide has begun to flow in the opposite direction.

Even the best adaptations have a curiously flat, rather perfunctory quality—including *The Glittering Prizes*, Frederic Raphael's novelization of his extremely stylish plays about the fortunes of a tirelessly articulate group of Cambridge graduates. Mr Raphael's witty, sympathetic script makes good reading in itself, but injecting the occasional stage direction hardly converts a deservedly successful television series into what the blurb describes as "one of the best novels of the decade".

Again, many television tie-ins are oddly flavourless—as though they had been written by a computer or a committee of clerks. An exception to the

rule is *Yes—Honestly* by Terence Brady and Charlotte Bingham, a scatty but well-honed comedy in which neat observations and genuinely jolly japes jostle old chestnuts of the kind which go down fine on television but don't wear quite so well in print. But it is always good to hear about pranksters of the kind who specialise in "throwing buns at the Stag at Bay or peeing in the wine cooler".

Steed and Purdy of the New Avengers may not spend much time hurling rolls about the dining room but for all that they remain refreshingly upper-crust on screen. As, neither their wit nor their wickedness is reflected in *To Catch a Rat*, Walter Harris's doily fictional adaptation of a story from the recent series. But Philip Martin's *Gangsters* can be read with profit by the layman who has never heard of his hero, John Kline. Set in Birmingham's seedy clubland, it is a tough and fast-moving manhunt featuring local production rackets and a smoothly wicked Indian immigrant smuggler. Like most television tie-ins, it is on the short side, and from time to time the padding shows ("She listened to the slow deep measure of his drawing the oxygen in and sending the carbon dioxide out").

A smoother class of criminal can be found in *Raffles* by David Fletcher—which, we learn, is "adapted from the Yorkshire Television series written by Philip Mackenzie, based upon the stories of E. W. Hornung". Where we go from here is anybody's guess. Admirers of the television programme may or may not be disappointed to learn that Sussex blacksmith Alan Farmer only gets across to France at the tail end of Barry Mackenzie's *Warship: Holt, RN* is set in Hongkong, where we find the strong and silent commander of HMS Hero trying to cope with a nuclear protester, an over-ambitious left-wing MP and a disturbing lady reporter. The tale is told in a taut, throbbing style, and as the foolhardy protester sails his yacht

into the fallout area "there were memories that remained. Of a girl with dark hair, whom he had loved unrequited. The park at Richmond, which he had walked in snow. A night in Paris, and right in the centre of it all was the wife of the British Ambassador: Emma, Lady Hamilton. Jane Aiken Hodge regards this lady with a very ready eye, and paints a completely unromantic, but convincing, picture of the faded

Segs about everyday folk, with their quotas of larger-than-life characters and nodding local scenes, are inevitably fairly impenetrable to the outsider. Lee Mackenzie's *Emmerdale Farm* tells how Jack Sugden returns to Yorkshire to manage the family farm and impresses the locals by writing a novel about steamy life in Nottingham. Lee Mackenzie makes a second appearance as the co-author with Margaret Powell—of *Beryl's Lot*, book 3, and the recounts a scintillatingly jolly tale of a pandemonium... the cheeky exploits of the Humphries family of Battersea, not forgetting neighbours Terry and Vi Tonks. Strictly for initiates.

As the blurb to Tim Heald's *The Making of Space 1999* makes clear, fans are equally anxious to get behind the scenes and see how it is all done. In 1975, Tim Heald was asked if he would be interested in writing a book about the filming of a further 24 instalments of a Low Grade spectacular called *Space 1999*, which describes the intergalactic adventures of those unlikely enough to be living on the moon after it had been blasted out of orbit by a nuclear explosion. He had never heard of the programme—and knew little about either science fiction or the mechanics of film-making—but after talking to the show's producer, he agreed to go ahead.

The result is a likable and intriguing account of how a highly successful product comes off the assembly line. The fact that he was so obviously baffled by so much of what he saw makes him particularly careful to explain inevitably complicated procedures in words of not too many syllables.

It is a world which—reasonably enough—depends on craftsmen who will work on ingenious rather than creative geniuses who are liable to run amok. No doubt some such craftsman is beavering away on a paperback television tie-in.

Jeremy Lewis

Best buys among the poets

Henry Vaughan—The Complete Poems, edited by Alan Rudrum (Penguin, 24s)

Andrew Marvell—The Complete Poems, edited by Elizabeth Story Donno (Penguin, 90p)

John Keats—The Complete Poems, edited by John Barnard (Penguin, £1.75)

William Wordsworth—The Poems, 2 vols, edited by John O. Hayden (Penguin, £3.75 each)

When I was a boy you could buy a Penguin poet for about one and six. There was Robert Frost for two shillings, though admittedly you had to put up with an Introduction by C. Day Lewis which lowered the net value even to the dazzled eye of a twelve year old. There was an excellent Hopkins with his of his diaries. There was an Edith Sitwell which only cost the price of a packet of humbugs, and which shipped easily enough down a drain (a little later the Literary Criticism set in and I began to regret not having bought the humbugs).

I mention these items of an impure nostalgia just to regret a world in which a Penguin poet now costs £4. At the same time, I hasten to add that the poet is Henry Vaughan, and that allowing for inflation

he is of course worth it, and that Penguin poets now come without soppy introductions—indeed, with marvellously good texts and very helpful notes which must make them Best Buys for students and other serious persons. (But have things got so inflated that a twelve-year-old boy in love with the English language could expect his mother to slip him £4 out of her purse to go and squander on a book of poetry while she attends to the family's more essential purchases in another part of Woolworths?)

Enough on the state of the economy. This new Penguin English Poets is a splendid series. Christopher Ricks is its general editor, which rather ensures high standards of scholarship. The individual editors of the four poets I have been reading are all distinguished by intelligent enthusiasm for their subjects, and more care than you will usually find in a popular edition of any kind. If I enjoyed the Marvell most, that is only because I like his poems best. I suppose, although Elizabeth Story Donno has done an outstandingly fine job in preparing a text based upon a fresh study of the extant manuscripts, modernizing spelling but leaving punctuation (of course) as indicated in the original.

The Keats is splendid, too, containing as it does all the poems, as well as some fragments of doubtful authenticity. (Of the latter, I think it more than merely "doubtful" that

Keats could have perpetrated the banal rhythms in *See the ship in the bay is riding*. At his worst, he was capable of this poem's appalling diction, but while his eye and tongue could be deceived into lucidness, as it were, his ear was usually pretty good, and I can not believe that he ever nodded off as completely as this.) This Keats also gives you value in the shape of long extracts from the letters.

The Wordsworth is very daring. It sets out to scotch the myth of the divided man—the Republican turned Tory, the poet who seduced young girls but who went on addressing sheep and waterfalls in his sleep. John O. Hayden wants us to see the work as all of a piece, a seamless garment of verse, one shining autobiographical confession. The Wordsworth himself would doubtless have liked it. It would also certainly have approved of the fact that the texts are always those which he prepared in his own lifetime, incorporating all the final revisions. Only *The Prelude* is missing from these two substantial and impressive volumes—and that has appeared separately in a parallel text, edited by J. C. Maxwell, so that readers can compare for themselves the relative merits of the 1850-66 and 1850 versions of the poem. That is a Penguin, too. Penguin are plainly doing their duty to English poetry, if not to little boys in Woolworths.

Robert Nye

Historic Gothic and romantic

Shadow of a Lady, by Jane Aiken Hodge (Coronet, 80p)

Castle Malindine, by Hilary Burt (Bantam, 75p)

The Dark Path, by Marguerite Neilson (Star, 65p)

The Marigold Field, by Diane Pearson (Corgi, 75p)

The Dead Sea Cipher, by Elizabeth Peters (Coronet, 70p)

Emily, by Jilly Cooper (Corgi, 50p)

Since today's girl is assumed (and expected) to be in control of her own destiny, romantic novelists now look more and more to the past for heroines, because of the *romances* of their times, were little more than helpless victims of circumstances. This accepted, the odd rape or two (provided the details are not too explicit) are permissible. The heroines of the first two books here reviewed both suffer very nasty experiences indeed, but both are brave enough to rise above them, and retain both their sanity and their purity.

Helen's heroine, of Jane Aiken Hodge's *Shadow of a Lady* is forced by her experience into a loveless marriage, and separation from the man she really loves, until all the misunderstandings are sorted out in the last chapter, in true romantic fashion. The story is set mainly in Naples, in and around the Court of King Ferdinand, at the end of the 18th century when Napoleon was rising to power and Nelson enjoying his early naval victories.

The city was then a hotbed of intrigue and right in the centre of it all was the wife of the British Ambassador: Emma, Lady Hamilton. Jane Aiken Hodge regards this lady with a very ready eye, and paints a completely unromantic, but convincing, picture of the faded

ing beauty. At the end of Helen's story Emma and Nelson appear as two middle-aged people failing helplessly, but meeting the brilliant Marie (a Billingsgate porter) and his family, there are scenes every bit as funny and outrageous as anything in *The Darling Buds of May*. A lovely book, tender and strong, full of well-rounded characters and with a marvellous feeling for the period.

Elizabeth Peters is a well-known American archaeologist who holds a Doctorate in Egyptology from the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, but she writes her scholarship lightly and uses her knowledge of the remote past as background material for her adventure-suspense stories. Her heroines are nice, gutsy, girls, inclined to fall on their fauities, but with a strong sense of adventure at the end of their incredible adventures; and always Get Their Men. *The Dead Sea Cipher* is set in the Middle East, as the title suggests, and involves Dinah in a breathless chase after one of the most valuable discoveries in modern times—on a par with the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls. Lots of good, authentic, detail, lots of fun, and plenty of nail-biting suspense.

Talking of fun, Jilly Cooper drag the "big" stage, and giggling and scuffling into the second half of the twentieth century with *Emily*. The easily-shocked will jib at the sprinkling of expletives, and the number of times men peer down Emily's cleavage, but anyone with even a rudimentary sense of humour will, I am sure, surrender to her appealing charm, and the raffish *Rory's* eventual capitulation. Although the story is set mainly in the Western Isles, the characters are pure Chelsea. There are some terrible jokes ("Emily is an inferior decorator") but beneath the shallow banter there is a real, up-to-date, love story—with a happy ending, too.

Elizabeth Grey

Quick guides

The Life and Death of Mary Wollstonecraft, by Clare Tomlin (Penguin, £1.50)

The Rights of Woman, Mary Wollstonecraft was remarkable, tireless, brilliant, witty and unfortunate. She outraged the conventions of her time, not only by her feminist views, but by giving birth to an illegitimate daughter by her worthless American lover, Gilbert Imlay. Living in Paris during the Revolution and the Terror, she saw the French feminist movement crushed. Later married to William Godwin, she died aged only 39 in childbirth, her daughter surviving to marry Shelley. A brilliantly written book, extremely readable, tells of a life of ceaseless effort and work, but ultimately disappointed.

Pepys, by Richard Ollard (Pan, £1.50). It looks like being many years before the Lusham Matthews reaches paperback. Richard Ollard uses many other sources, and his experiences as a former lecturer at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, giving the chapters devoted to Pepys's time at the Navy Office an authentic flavour. Pepys was an all-rounder at a time when it was still possible for an intelligent man to have a grasp of all known knowledge. Here is a highly readable biography full of the man, "the mind, the intellect, the reason" that Pepys admired so much.

Quality of printing and production rarely go hand in hand with the instant book, but the official 1977 inaugural paperback, *A New Spirit, A New Commitment, A New America* (Bantam/Corgi, £2.95) is the exception. Splashed with colour and a two-tone text, it opens with Jimmy Carter's inaugural address and includes a report of the pageantry, ceremony and "just plain fun" that went with it. The colour maps of the all-super-starry inauguration concert contrast Shirley MacLaine, Paul Newman, Leonard Bernstein, Aaron Copland and the Alvin Ailey dancers in poses appropriate to their talents.

FEBRUARY FONTANAS

HAMMOND INNES

NORTH STAR

★ ★ 75p ★ ★

Hammond Innes, the master story-teller returns to his favourite theme — men at hazard among the elements. This great story of infiltration and sabotage was conceived while he was on the Shell rig *Stallo*, in the North Sea. In the autumn of 1972 few people knew much about North Sea oil, fewer still were alerted to the dangers. But it was then that the first anti-sabotage orders were issued. *North Star* stems from this, and from the long night hours Hammond Innes spent in a polar air-stream east of Shetland, watching the anchors being lifted on the Brent field and laid again two hundred miles to the south on the Auk.

BEST OF THE REST

Marguerite Steen

THE SUN IS MY UNDOING £1.25

Elizabeth Ferrars

THE CUP AND THE LIP 60p

R. Chetwynd-Hayes

TALES OF FEAR AND FANTASY 60p

Marvin Harris

COWS, PIGS, WARS & WITCHES 80p

Stuart Cloete

MORE NIGHTS OF

JEAN MACAQUE 70p

Travel

Taking to the boats

"Well, are we all going to stay at home for our holidays in 1977?"

The question was put to me last month by a commuting companion who had been talking of the high costs of travel to the Continent, the ferocious level to which cross-Channel fares have climbed and the current antics of tour companies anxious to fill their booking charts. He had decided that a package holiday abroad was out of the financial question for him and his family, and claimed the majority of his friends, office colleagues and neighbours had come to the same conclusion.

As it happened I had received that morning a letter from the French Government Tourist Office in London telling me that staff there were dealing with about 2,000 inquiries a day. So some of us are intent on a holiday abroad in 1977.

My guess is that the majority of those inquiries are from people who plan to cross the Channel independently (despite the fact that it must now be the most expensive ferry journey, for its distance, in Europe if not the world) and drive to modest hotels and to camp sites. Far from being a must, 1977 will be year of curbed holiday ambitions.

But not for all. Though acknowledging that bookings could be better, the shipping companies are not too unhappy about 1977 prospects. I can understand this, for there is a loyalty among cruise passengers that other forms of holiday cannot generate. And questions about aspects of holidays at sea always dominate the sessions which follow the lunch-time or evening talks I give to travel clubs and other organizations. Cruising has always had

a mystique about it. It has retained qualities of style and service that have long vanished in all but the very best of hotels ashore. For hundreds of thousands it has been the "dream holiday" they have promised themselves when an insurance policy matures or a pool forecast comes up. For even more it has become the holiday they will save to enjoy without waiting for special financial windfalls.

According to Mr John Lancaster-Smith, of the Passenger Shipping Association, some 80,000 berths are available on cruises out of British ports this year, compared with 110,000 in 1976. Such a cut-back indicates that cruise companies have taken sensible note of the economic conditions, and one wishes the package tour companies had done the same. P & O, the "brand leader" is responsible for a little under 50,000 berths and had sold 35 per cent of them before Christmas. The trend in recent years has been for bookings to be made closer to the date of departure, so P & O would seem to be set fair for the summer.

Another main trend has been towards fly-cruise holidays, and last summer I sampled such a voyage on the Chandris ship, Regina Prima. She was taking some 600 passengers on a capacity sailing from Genoa to Cannes, Barcelona, Palma, Mahon, Tunis and Porto Cervo. All these ports were crammed into a week on the sort of holiday that's dismissed as "bus stop cruising" by old hands at the game.

I'll confess to preferring a slower pace of life at sea, and had some reservations about the ship for she was built in 1939 and began her present cruising life, after refitting, 11 years

ago. But those passengers I talked with had no complaints about the ship or her busy itinerary. In fact, the number of ports was considered a bonus — "more for the money" was the frequently used phrase.

What made the journey particularly enjoyable was that, sailing as she did from Genoa, Regina Prima drew her passengers from all parts of Europe and also had on board a sprinkling of Canadians and Americans. Thus one avoided that feeling of being "abroad but still at home" which can happen on some ships and at some holiday resorts.

Many British passengers left the ship at Palma to spend time in an hotel there, rejoining the cruise when Regina Prima called the following week. The standard of hotels used for such holidays was very high.

For 1977 the 10,000-ton Regina Prima has been switched to cruising on other routes and her place taken by the 16,000-ton Amerikanis. All but 10 of her cabins have private facilities and a week-long cruise will cost this year from £271. That price is based on a double cabin with private facilities and includes the flights to and from Genoa. The ports of call have been altered. Though Cannes, Palma and Tunis remain, the others are now Malta, Messina and Naples.

The fly/cruise and stay holidays are also still available, with a week in either Palma or Tunis. Total cost of the former (again including flights and based on double occupancy of cabins and hotel rooms) is from £357, and of the latter from £362.

As for Regina Prima, she will sail from Venice on a series of two-week cruises to Corfu, Istanbul, Sochi, Xanthi, Odessa, Constanza, Piraeus and Gythion

between June 4 and August 13, then change her itinerary and her base port, sailing on another series of two-week voyages from Genoa.

Ports on this itinerary are Alicante, Tangier, Casablanca, Lanzarote, Las Palmas, Madeira, Cadiz, Mahon and Cannes. The cost of these cruises next summer, including return flights and based on a double cabin with private facilities, is from £487.

Let me turn now to the more traditional form of cruising — voyages which begin and end in Southampton. When you consider the cost of such cruises an immediate comparison with a two-week "package tour" by air to some Mediterranean resort will give the impression that they are expensive. True, that initial cost is higher, but one must also take into account just what you are getting for your money.

In the first place, any comparison should be with a top quality hotel and that will serve to narrow the gap in price terms. In the second place bear in mind that when a ship offers full board accommodation it means full board with a vengeance! You will not find yourself buying extra meals or snacks, as often happens in package deal hotels. Your entertainment — cabaret, cinema, night club dancing and discotheque — is also included.

But the greatest advantage is the cost of living at sea. Where else could one buy a round of drinks — half-a-dozen whiskies, say — and still have change from a pound? If you do make a serious comparison with an inclusive holiday by air to a top quality hotel you will find the price difference is not so great and is likely to diminish when all the factors are taken into account.

A cruise liner about to leave from Genoa.

As in previous years, the P & O brochure offers generous reductions for teenagers and children and continues the "take a crew" scheme which, when I mentioned it here before, produced a considerable number of readers' inquiries. In essence the scheme is aimed at those who can take a holiday at any time and are able to travel at a month's notice.

You decide whether you want a 13, 14, 15 or 16-night cruise and select the type of accommodation you prefer — a four-berth cabin, a two-berth or a two-berth with shower and toilet. All are offered at fixed prices — a two-berth cabin with private facilities costs £320 on a 13-night cruise, £330 on a 14-night cruise and £380 on 15 and 16 nights.

An innovation in the P & O 1977 programme enables passengers to travel on just one section of certain cruises. For example, Canberra sails from Southampton on May 13 for Malaga, Madeira and Las Palmas. There passengers may leave the ship and fly home on May 20. Others will fly from London to Las Palmas on that

date and join Cant remainder of her Tenerife, Lisbon and other cost for such a fly arrangement is. Should you prefer Canberra for the nights, round trip from £275.

Jol

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Food

Look for the wobble

Hot souffles are surprisingly quick to prepare and really not difficult to make. Admittedly a souffle is not the kind of recipe to choose if you have no way of timing the moment of serving accurately because they do not take kindly to waiting but there is no need to banish them from the kitchen altogether because they make an excellent lunch or supper dish, particularly if you serve one with a crisp green salad.

Most hot souffles start off with a basic sauce mixture which is thicker than the usual pouring white sauce. To this you add the seasoning and flavourings and beat in the egg yolk only which rhymes the mixture to a consistency that will blend with the stiffly whisked egg whites. Choose a metal spoon to cut and fold the egg whites through the mixture and you should find that the ingredients will combine together quite easily. Remember the "folding in" is quite different from stirring: it is an over and over movement which combines ingredients and at the same time retains the volume. You need room to do this so choose a pan which is large enough to take the basic sauce and to

allow you to fold in the beaten whites when the time comes.

Cheese souffle
Cheese that has a good biting flavour makes the best cheese souffle and there is no doubt that a nice dry hard cheese like grated parmesan or gruyere, preferably a mixture of both, gives the best results. But a piece of mature cheddar makes a good souffle, too, especially if the cheese is a little on the hard or dry side when it will grate into fine crumbs more easily.

Serves 2
1 oz butter;
1 oz flour;
1 pint plus 3 tablespoons milk;
4 eggs;
Salt and freshly milled pepper;
1 level teaspoon made mustard
3-4 oz grated hard cheese.

Melt the butter in a large saucepan over low heat. Stir in the flour and cook gently for a moment until the mixture lightens in colour and takes on a sandy texture. Gradually stir in the milk beating well all the time to get a smooth fairly thick sauce. Cook gently for a few moments and then draw

off the heat and allow the contents of the pan to cool slightly.

Separate the eggs, cracking the whites into a good sized mixing basin and set aside. Beat the egg yolks into the basic sauce mixture one at a time. Season well with salt and pepper, stir in the mustard and the grated cheese. Check the taste of the mixture carefully at this stage.

Whisk the egg whites until stiff and then using a metal spoon fold gently but thoroughly into the soufflé mixture. Turn the contents of the pan into a 1 pint buttered souffle dish. Place in the centre of a moderate oven (350°F or Gas No 4) and bake for about 30-35 minutes or until well risen and golden brown. Serve at once.

Smoked Fish Soufflé
This is a more substantial souffle and has a delicious flavour, well worth trying.
Serves 4
1 lb smoked haddock fillet;
milk—see recipe
1 1/2 oz butter;
1 1/2 oz flour;
1 pint cooking liquor from the fish;
4 egg yolks;
Salt and freshly milled pepper;
2 oz grated hard cheese;
juice 1 lemon;
1 little grated nutmeg;
5 egg whites.

Cut the fish into pieces and place in a saucepan with milk or a mixture of milk and water to cover. Place a lid on the pan and poach the fish gently for about 10 minutes until tender. Strain off the cooking liquor and measure out 1 pint—make it up with a little extra milk if necessary. When the fish is cool enough to handle remove all skin and tiny bones and flake the flesh.

Melt the butter in a large saucepan over low heat. Stir in the flour and cook gently for a moment until the mixture lightens in colour and takes on a sandy texture. Gradually beat in the reserved fish cooking liquor, beating well all the time to make a smooth quite thick sauce. Cook for a moment or two and then draw off the heat, allow the contents of the pan to cool for a few moments. Then beat in the egg yolks one at a time. Season to taste with salt and freshly milled pepper, stir in the cheese and the lemon juice and then stir in the flaked fish. Just a grating of nutmeg added will give the mixture a pleasant flavour but can be left out if preferred.

Whisk the egg whites until stiff and then, using a wooden spoon, fold the whites gently but thoroughly into the soufflé mixture. Turn the contents of the pan into a well buttered 2 pint souffle dish. Place in the centre of a moderate oven (350°F or Gas No 4) and bake for about 40 minutes. Serve at once.

The hardest part of making a souffle is knowing just when to take it out of the oven. A souffle should be well risen and firm on the outside but still soft right in the middle and is the hardest thing to judge from outward appearances. When you take the dish from the oven the souffle should "wobble" slightly but there is really no substitute for making a recipe once or twice and getting to know it and your oven well.

Katie Stewart

Chess

Make the most of an opening

You know how the archaeologists in their excavations can date each particular civilisation according to the level of the ground. Well, my library is like that in many places and the other day, while excavating to a depth of about 25 years I came across an attempt by FIDE (the World Chess Federation) to bring some light, order and clarity in the vexed and muddled question of the openings.

Now if you are the sort of person of whom it might be said: "A Robatsch by a river's brim, a simple Robatsch was to him, and it was nothing more" than you might wonder what the fuss was all about. But the chess-writer who lives by his jacket knows that the real money lies in writing about the openings. Every time a new opening is invented, every time a new variation of an opening is invented, he may, if he is quick on the draw, and a new Ro to his credit, and his Soviet counterpart can acquire a new dash by talking about the Gorky variation of the Giuoco Piano.

It is a sad but natural fact that ever since the openings have become what our American friends call a hot property there have been disputes, sometimes violent and rarely disinterested, about the names of the openings, the variations of the openings and the subvariations of the variations.

In this respect money is not enough and feelings are intensified by patriotism. Where chess-playing is most active and where in consequence opening theory is most rife, there nationalist feelings rage and madden round the land. The Russians and the Germans, the Dutch and the Yugoslavs, are all most active in this field. In many cases it would take Solomon, or a Caucasian chalk-circle, to determine the true parent of an opening variation.

I myself have suffered at the hands, or rather the claws, of these predators, having had no less than four lines filched from me in the course of some 40 years of international play. Nor am I the only sufferer. There is the Reynolds variation in the Semi-Slav, that the Germans have called the Klaus Junge line and the Abrahams variation of the same opening known to the Dutch as the Notebook line.

Perhaps one ought to try and form a RSPCOI (a Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Opening Innovators). Gerald Abrahams, who is still very much alive, can well take care of himself; but poor Reynolds was killed in the Far East during the Second World War and something ought to be done to preserve for the late Mr

Thompson his full rights in the Hippopotamus Opening.

Such a society could also, perhaps, clear up genuine confusions or coincidental and concurrent opening discoveries. What about 1 P-QK4, and its various names? Is it Sokolsky's Opening, since the late Soviet master, Alexei Sokolsky, constantly played and analysed it? Is it the Polish Opening or is it the Oran Utan Opening, so named because Dr Tartakower, on a free day of the New York International Tournament in 1924, visited the Zoo.

Then there is the vast range with the Pirc-Kotov-Ufimsky Defence and its first cousins the Robatsch and the Modern Defence. The title, the Modern Defence, I have taken as a paradox based on the extreme age of the line, or is it new in the same way as Molliere's character discovered to his delight that he had been talking prose all his life?

The society could also decide whether Benko's Gambit was a derivation or variant of the Volga Gambit. Benko himself has written a book to testify to the unique nature of his invention; but he is hardly a disinterested party.

When one sees the Dutch calling a line the Ego-fancy-Indisch, one realizes the necessity for new names for new lines that do not fall too harshly on the ear. Perhaps we could employ Latin and its derivatives to great effect here. There is this move 1 Kt-KB3, that can legitimately be termed the King's Indian Opening, the Zukertort, the Flank Opening, or the Redi. Why not the Ubiquitous?

As for the Sicilian Defence—what about the Hydra? I know it already possesses a Dragon variation, but remember that for every Hydra head that Hercules cut off two new ones sprang in the place, a new one that irresistibly reminds one of the way Bastford's is producing books on the teeming variations of the Sicilian.

Another opening with different and confusing names is the defence introduced by Nimowitsch to the Queen's Pawn Opening. Though I have fought for some time against the ugly hybrid form of Nimowitsch Defence, I now have to admit defeat since it does seem the most economical way to describe the opening. Here, from the recent international tournament at Wijk-aan-Zee, is a lively example of the defence.

White: Kt-KB3; B-K2; P-K3; P-Q4; P-Q5; P-Q6; P-Q7; P-Q8; P-Q9; P-Q10; P-Q11; P-Q12; P-Q13; P-Q14; P-Q15; P-Q16; P-Q17; P-Q18; P-Q19; P-Q20; P-Q21; P-Q22; P-Q23; P-Q24; P-Q25; P-Q26; P-Q27; P-Q28; P-Q29; P-Q30; P-Q31; P-Q32; P-Q33; P-Q34; P-Q35; P-Q36; P-Q37; P-Q38; P-Q39; P-Q40; P-Q41; P-Q42; P-Q43; P-Q44; P-Q45; P-Q46; P-Q47; P-Q48; P-Q49; P-Q50; P-Q51; P-Q52; P-Q53; P-Q54; P-Q55; P-Q56; P-Q57; P-Q58; P-Q59; P-Q60; P-Q61; P-Q62; P-Q63; P-Q64; P-Q65; P-Q66; P-Q67; P-Q68; P-Q69; P-Q70; P-Q71; P-Q72; P-Q73; P-Q74; P-Q75; P-Q76; P-Q77; P-Q78; P-Q79; P-Q80; P-Q81; P-Q82; P-Q83; P-Q84; P-Q85; P-Q86; P-Q87; P-Q88; P-Q89; P-Q90; P-Q91; P-Q92; P-Q93; P-Q94; P-Q95; P-Q96; P-Q97; P-Q98; P-Q99; P-Q100; P-Q101; P-Q102; P-Q103; P-Q104; P-Q105; P-Q106; P-Q107; P-Q108; P-Q109; P-Q110; P-Q111; P-Q112; P-Q113; P-Q114; P-Q115; P-Q116; P-Q117; P-Q118; P-Q119; P-Q120; P-Q121; P-Q122; P-Q123; P-Q124; P-Q125; P-Q126; P-Q127; P-Q128; P-Q129; P-Q130; P-Q131; P-Q132; P-Q133; P-Q134; P-Q135; P-Q136; P-Q137; P-Q138; P-Q139; P-Q140; P-Q141; P-Q142; P-Q143; P-Q144; P-Q145; P-Q146; P-Q147; P-Q148; P-Q149; P-Q150; P-Q151; P-Q152; P-Q153; P-Q154; P-Q155; P-Q156; P-Q157; P-Q158; P-Q159; P-Q160; P-Q161; P-Q162; P-Q163; P-Q164; P-Q165; P-Q166; P-Q167; P-Q168; P-Q169; P-Q170; P-Q171; P-Q172; P-Q173; P-Q174; P-Q175; P-Q176; P-Q177; P-Q178; P-Q179; P-Q180; P-Q181; P-Q182; P-Q183; P-Q184; P-Q185; P-Q186; P-Q187; P-Q188; P-Q189; P-Q190; P-Q191; P-Q192; P-Q193; P-Q194; P-Q195; P-Q196; P-Q197; P-Q198; P-Q199; P-Q200; P-Q201; P-Q202; P-Q203; P-Q204; P-Q205; P-Q206; P-Q207; P-Q208; P-Q209; P-Q210; P-Q211; P-Q212; P-Q213; P-Q214; P-Q215; P-Q216; P-Q217; P-Q218; P-Q219; P-Q220; P-Q221; P-Q222; P-Q223; P-Q224; P-Q225; P-Q226; P-Q227; P-Q228; P-Q229; P-Q230; P-Q231; P-Q232; P-Q233; P-Q234; P-Q235; P-Q236; P-Q237; P-Q238; P-Q239; P-Q240; P-Q241; P-Q242; P-Q243; P-Q244; P-Q245; P-Q246; P-Q247; P-Q248; P-Q249; P-Q250; P-Q251; P-Q252; P-Q253; P-Q254; P-Q255; P-Q256; P-Q257; P-Q258; P-Q259; P-Q260; P-Q261; P-Q262; P-Q263; P-Q264; P-Q265; P-Q266; P-Q267; P-Q268; P-Q269; P-Q270; P-Q271; P-Q272; P-Q273; P-Q274; P-Q275; P-Q276; P-Q277; P-Q278; P-Q279; P-Q280; P-Q281; P-Q282; P-Q283; P-Q284; P-Q285; P-Q286; P-Q287; P-Q288; P-Q289; P-Q290; P-Q291; P-Q292; P-Q293; P-Q294; P-Q295; P-Q296; P-Q297; P-Q298; P-Q299; P-Q300; P-Q301; P-Q302; P-Q303; P-Q304; P-Q305; P-Q306; P-Q307; P-Q308; P-Q309; P-Q310; P-Q311; P-Q312; P-Q313; P-Q314; P-Q315; P-Q316; P-Q317; P-Q318; P-Q319; P-Q320; P-Q321; P-Q322; P-Q323; P-Q324; P-Q325; P-Q326; P-Q327; P-Q328; P-Q329; P-Q330; P-Q331; P-Q332; P-Q333; P-Q334; P-Q335; P-Q336; P-Q337; P-Q338; P-Q339; P-Q340; P-Q341; P-Q342; P-Q343; P-Q344; P-Q345; P-Q346; P-Q347; P-Q348; P-Q349; P-Q350; P-Q351; P-Q352; P-Q353; P-Q354; P-Q355; P-Q356; P-Q357; P-Q358; P-Q359; P-Q360; P-Q361; P-Q362; P-Q363; P-Q364; P-Q365; P-Q366; P-Q367; P-Q368; P-Q369; P-Q370; P-Q371; P-Q372; P-Q373; P-Q374; P-Q375; P-Q376; P-Q377; P-Q378; P-Q379; P-Q380; P-Q381; P-Q382; P-Q383; P-Q384; P-Q385; P-Q386; P-Q387; P-Q388; P-Q389; P-Q390; P-Q391; P-Q392; P-Q393; P-Q394; P-Q395; P-Q396; P-Q397; P-Q398; P-Q399; P-Q400; P-Q401; P-Q402; P-Q403; P-Q404; P-Q405; P-Q406; P-Q407; P-Q408; P-Q409; P-Q410; P-Q411; P-Q412; P-Q413; P-Q414; P-Q415; P-Q416; P-Q417; P-Q418; P-Q419; P-Q420; P-Q421; P-Q422; P-Q423; P-Q424; P-Q425; P-Q426; P-Q427; P-Q428; P-Q429; P-Q430; P-Q431; P-Q432; P-Q433; P-Q434; P-Q435; P-Q436; P-Q437; P-Q438; P-Q439; P-Q440; P-Q441; P-Q442; P-Q443; P-Q444; P-Q445; P-Q446; P-Q447; P-Q448; P-Q449; P-Q450; P-Q451; P-Q452; P-Q453; P-Q454; P-Q455; P-Q456; P-Q457; P-Q458; P-Q459; P-Q460; P-Q461; P-Q462; P-Q463; P-Q464; P-Q465; P-Q466; P-Q467; P-Q468; P-Q469; P-Q470; P-Q471; P-Q472; P-Q473; P-Q474; P-Q475; P-Q476; P-Q477; P-Q478; P-Q479; P-Q480; P-Q481; P-Q482; P-Q483; P-Q484; P-Q485; P-Q486; P-Q487; P-Q488; P-Q489; P-Q490; P-Q491; P-Q492; P-Q493; P-Q494; P-Q495; P-Q496; P-Q497; P-Q498; P-Q499; P-Q500; P-Q501; P-Q502; P-Q503; P-Q504; P-Q505; P-Q506; P-Q507; P-Q508; P-Q509; P-Q510; P-Q511; P-Q512; P-Q513; 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P-Q639; P-Q640; P-Q641; P-Q642; P-Q643; P-Q644; P-Q645; P-Q646; P-Q647; P-Q648; P-Q649; P-Q650; P-Q651; P-Q652; P-Q653; P-Q654; P-Q655; P-Q656; P-Q657; P-Q658; P-Q659; P-Q660; P-Q661; P-Q662; P-Q663; P-Q664; P-Q665; P-Q666; P-Q667; P-Q668; P-Q669; P-Q670; P-Q671; P-Q672; P-Q673; P-Q674; P-Q675; P-Q676; P-Q677; P-Q678; P-Q679; P-Q

Exhibitions

Royal taste in art

en's own Silver Jubilee, which opened to the public at the Queen's Gallery, is a fitting tribute to the Queen's reign. The exhibition, which is the first of its kind, is a collection of paintings by the Queen's favourite artists, including Sir Peter Paul Rubens, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Sir Thomas Gainsborough. The paintings are displayed in the Queen's Gallery, which is a part of the Royal Collection. The exhibition is a testament to the Queen's taste in art and her patronage of the arts.



Zoffany's portrait of George III and his family.

where George Vertue records having seen a *Cleopatra* by Guido Reni in 1749: this noble, if somewhat frigid work hangs above the Amigoni portrait, painted on the other side by Guercino's beautifully understood Libyan Sibyl, acquired by the Prince's son, George III, who himself appears in the characteristic fancy dress in Zoffany's delightful *George III, Queen Charlotte and their six eldest children*, painted early in 1770.

The Prince of Wales, second from the left, shares with his father the honour of the Garter, but whereas George III's patronage of contemporary artists was somewhat unimaginative (his favourite painter was the laborious West), his son's showed remarkable discernment: William Mulready's *The Wolf and the Lamb* and Sir David Wilkie's *Blind Man Buff* recall their Dutch seventeenth-century prototypes at the same time as paving the way for the Victorian painters of everyday life whose merits are once more being appreciated. Unfortunately, none of

these is included (William Powell Frith's *Ramsgate Sands* would have made much more impact than Lawrence's large, dull portrait of Sir Walter Scott, but otherwise Victoria's and, more important, Albert's taste, is well represented. The Prince Consort's passion for early Italian pictures added marvellous things to the collection, including Gentile da Fabriano's serene *Madonna and Child with Angels* and the six tiny panels by Cima da Conegliano. He also bought German works, such as the Cranach of *Apollo and Diana*, which is hung in the exhibition above Daniel Maclise's *Scene from 'Undine'*, a fascinating example of the "fairy" genre, which manages to survive this bizarre juxtaposition.

The earlier works on show include the justly famous *Elizabeth I when Princess*, the intriguing *Boy looking through a Casement* and the recently identified *Jacopo Cennini* by Fra Bartolomeo (1482-1525), while upstairs in the gallery a selection of pictures acquired by Queen Elizabeth the Queen

Jeffery Daniels

Gardening

Kept in the dark

I have a number of plants to report. First, I have sent orders to have sent to me a new self-folding cory variety. I cut off the tops of my plants in November and lift the roots, storing them in a heap of sand. We have been bringing a few roots indoors every three weeks since then, and we have had all the fat chicons we could wish for, and plenty of young, tender leaves to use as a salad instead of lettuce.

If you cut the chicon carefully, not cutting into the top of the root, young leaves will continue to sprout for months provided the roots are kept moist. The beauty of this variety is

that you only have to put the roots in a pot of sand, soil or peat so that the tops of the roots are left just clear. You do not, as with the old Witloof chicon, have to cover it with sand or soil in order to persuade the young leaves to form a compact "chicon".

Of course, it has to be kept in a warm place—under a greenhouse bench, in a cupboard in a warm room will do, but it must be kept dark to blanch the shoots. An upturned box or a "tent" of black plastic will keep out the light. We cook it, then wrap round a slice of ham, cover with cheese sauce, and put it in the oven for 15 minutes or so. This makes an excellent supper dish, but I once attended a Belgian reception where there were several dozen dishes of chicon cooked in various ways. Economical: this week in my part of Surrey chicon is costing £1.20 a pound, and you get about four to six chicons to a pound.

From Murphy Chemicals Ltd., who have in the past produced many excellent aids for gardeners, has come news of a new formulation, easier to mix, of their Sequestered Iron which has proved so helpful when heathers, rhododendrons, azaleas, camellias, hydrangeas, and other plants have suffered from a shortage of iron. This often happens with these plants, and even fruit trees and roses, especially if they are grown on alkaline soil.

One application in February or March should supply the plants with sufficient iron for the season and bring back the green colour to the leaves if they are pale or, in the case of deciduous plants like fruit trees and roses, they were pale last year.

Also, they have produced a most effective control of moles. It is a smoke cartridge which you light and place in the mole run. It produces a dense gas which penetrates along the mole runs and underground galleries. Murphy carried out trials on a site which contained over 400 molehills, and they estimate that as each molehill weighed on average about seven pounds, these moles must have moved one and a quarter tons of soil. After treatment with the smoke cartridges there was no further activity.

I can confirm that these cartridges work. We had a mole in the garden last year and, not unreasonably I suppose, he concentrated his activities on my asparagus bed. We did, however, get rid of him with Murphy's mole smoke.

Both these items should be available from any good garden shop, but in case of difficulty contact Murphy Chemicals Ltd., Whetstam Road, Hertfordshire AL4 8QU.

Lane Theatre. This brings back quiet happy memories as I started my working life in a wholesale seed warehouse not a couple of hundred yards away in Durr Lane.

I hear from Dr John Tompion of The Polytechnic of Central London, who wrote an excellent little book *The Gardener's Practical Botany* (David and Charles, 95p), that he is organizing a one-day course on "Gardening Science" for amateur gardeners on Saturday, February 26, from 9.30 am to 5 pm, at the Polytechnic, 115 New Cavendish Street, London W1M 8JS. Anyone who could attend would, I am sure, learn a lot and get the answers to many problems.

The subjects to be dealt with are requirements for plant growth, simple plant breeding, propagation of plants, sources of information on gardening problems, pests and their control, and weeds and their control, in that running order. The fee for the course is £2, and applications should be made to Marjorie Thornycroft, at the address above. The speakers are all highly qualified, and at today's prices this course looks to me to be jolly good value.

A reader has suggested that I write about footwear—gum boots versus leather boots, shoes or galoshes and safety when mowing, the effect of footwear on health—rheumatism, etc. About such matters I know almost nothing except that it is nice to keep one's feet warm and dry, and you are likely to be putting your toes where near a mower blade, the thicker your boot or shoe, the better. Perhaps readers have views on footwear—*The Times* readers I find usually have cogent and helpful views about most garden problems.

No doubt, in this silver jubilee year, we will see many front gardens bedded out with red, white and blue flowers—*alysium*, *lobelia* and *salvia*. Suppose, will predominate. But somebody suggested the other day that one could plant a silver-leaved tree to commemorate the jubilee. This seems an excellent idea because such trees do help enormously to brighten up a garden, especially if it is mainly planted with green-leaved trees or shrubs.

The eucalyptus come first to mind, and here I would go for *Eucalyptus niphophila*, an extremely hardy species; *Pyrus salicifolia* "Pendula" is another splendid silver-leaved tree, and so is *Populus alba*. You need a fair amount of room for these trees, but of course there are many silvery-leaved shrubs, such as *Bhiphophae rhamnoides*, various *olearias* and *Senecio laetifolius* (often sold erroneously as *S. greifii*).

The *senecio* is a really versatile shrub. You can cut it back almost to the ground if necessary. You can allow it to cover itself with yellow daisy flowers, or you can nip off the buds if you only wish to enjoy its foliage, and it will grow well in London or other towns provided the atmosphere is not too polluted.

Roy Hay

PARLIAMENT, February 4, 1977

Bill to give worker-shareholders tax help fails

House of Commons (Harwich, C) moving the second reading of the Employee Investment Bill, said it was necessary and urgent.

The Bill, which was introduced by Mr. Peter Hain (Horsesham and Crawley, C) said that the Government was not interested in wider share ownership. They were in favour of state ownership and that was their difference with the Conservative Party.

The Bill aimed to improve the scheme by giving those who held shares for five years as employees of a company an advantage and therefore an incentive to save. It was not concerned with the redistribution of old wealth but with new wealth which was created and aimed to see its ownership was widely shared.

The cost of the Bill was negligible. The final outcome would almost certainly be a net gain in revenue flows from a healthy economy.

The Bill was an important step forward along the road to get a better harmony between capital and labour, between employer and employee.

The typical scheme would not be tied up with pension provisions for employees. It was being asked to put his retirement prospects at risk. Such schemes offered a means of saving money to build up extra capital savings.

diffused form. It would give the individual worker a measure of independence. A weakness of share ownership schemes in the past had been that they had been directed at management only, rather than at all levels of workers. The aim was that at least 50 per cent of employees in a company could hold shares.

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based on a Cornwellian view of voting rights. Only those who had a stake in the company should have the vote, and they should have it in proportion to the stake they had in the company.

Mr. John MacGregor (South Norfolk, C) said that the Bill would give employees a share of the built-up capital of the company by their efforts over and above the rewards of wages.

He believed in the wider spread of ownership, which enabled people to have some independence from the state. It gave them the incentive through their efforts to help provide a better future for themselves and their families.

There was a need to spread further the concept of ownership and it should be in the direction of state ownership and that was the difference with the Conservative Party.

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law the free and fair society to be built again in the future.

Mr. Sydney Bidwell (Eating, South-Lab) said he had often burnt the midnight oil in discussing the schemes and the ideas presented in the Bill. But it was not the same as the schemes they now had the long-awaited Bullock report highlighting the idea of worker directors. There was much in the Bill which was half-baked in relation to the considerable changes which most Labour MPs wanted to see in relation to the joint stock limited liability company.

If the Bill was meant to help working people share in the product that they created it was not a good idea. It was a sop to the Labour MPs who were entitled to be suspicious about the Bill. It had more to do with allowing directors to get away with tax-free income by extra shares than it had to do with the genuine advance of industrial democracy. The Bill was basically phoney.

Mr. Ernest Perry (Wansworth, South-Lab) said that the Bill was a sop to the Labour MPs who were entitled to be suspicious about the Bill. It had more to do with allowing directors to get away with tax-free income by extra shares than it had to do with the genuine advance of industrial democracy. The Bill was basically phoney.

Mr. Denzil Davies, Minister of State, Treasury (Llanelli, Lab) put forward the Bill as a genuine attempt to increase employee participation in companies and advance the cause of what was loosely known as industrial democracy.

The Government did not disapprove of wider share ownership and they did not disapprove of the extension of share ownership to employees in industry. There was nothing to prevent the extension of share ownership by employees in the industry in the way that it was happening all the time.

Law Report February 4 1977

Attorney General states grounds of appeal

Gouriet v Union of Post Office Workers and Others

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawton and Lord Justice Ormrod.

The Attorney General is to appeal to the House of Lords from the unanimous decision of the Court of Appeal (The Times, January 28) that where he has refused his consent to a relation proceeding being brought by the plaintiff, a member of the public who does not claim to have any special interest in the matter can obtain a declaration that the intended proceedings are a breach of the criminal law and also that in such proceedings the courts can grant an interim injunction restraining the plaintiff from bringing the claim for declaratory relief.

He considers that the question whether or not the public can obtain an interim injunction and declaratory relief is one of great constitutional importance and that it is in the public interest that it should be considered by the House of Lords.

As the majority of the Court of Appeal decided that the courts should exercise their discretion to refuse his consent to a relation action and that decision is no longer challenged by the plaintiff, the Attorney General's discretion to refuse his consent to a relation action and that decision is no longer challenged by the plaintiff.

able to agree a form of order. Mr. Hain (Horsesham and Crawley, C) said that the Government was not interested in wider share ownership. They were in favour of state ownership and that was their difference with the Conservative Party.

The Bill aimed to improve the scheme by giving those who held shares for five years as employees of a company an advantage and therefore an incentive to save. It was not concerned with the redistribution of old wealth but with new wealth which was created and aimed to see its ownership was widely shared.

The cost of the Bill was negligible. The final outcome would almost certainly be a net gain in revenue flows from a healthy economy.

The Bill was an important step forward along the road to get a better harmony between capital and labour, between employer and employee.

the Attorney General's consent to bring such proceedings, he sought, in view of their Lordships' judgments, to renege his statement of claim to include a claim for such a declaration.

The Attorney General, having given the most careful consideration to the Lordships' judgments, had come to the conclusion that the question whether or not the public can obtain a declaration that the intended proceedings are a breach of the criminal law and also that in such proceedings the courts can grant an interim injunction restraining the plaintiff from bringing the claim for declaratory relief.

He was also concerned that the question whether or not the public can obtain a declaration that the intended proceedings are a breach of the criminal law and also that in such proceedings the courts can grant an interim injunction restraining the plaintiff from bringing the claim for declaratory relief.

He now sought a declaration against each union in terms which would renege his statement of claim to include a claim for such a declaration.

Mr. Newman said that the amended statement of claim took into account the effect of the Court of Appeal's judgments which were that Mr. Gouriet did not have a locus standi to claim a declaration; and he claimed that relief against both unions in the proceedings was not available to those of the injunctions asked for.

On the judgments of the court, counsel said that the nature of the claim was a claim for a permanent injunction, a claim for a declaration, and a claim for an interim injunction. On those three matters, the court held unanimously that Mr. Gouriet was entitled to two—a declaration and an interim injunction. It followed that he had lost on the claim for a permanent injunction, and if that were now struck out he would have a basis for a cross-appeal to the House of Lords.

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Mr Heath closer to death than he knew, jury told

Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister, came closer to death by an IRA bomb than he knew, the jury at the Balcombe court yesterday.

Martin Joseph O'Connell, aged 25, one of the four defendants, was told that a bomb was placed under Mr Heath's Rover car, parked outside his home in Wilton Street, Balcombe, London, in November, 1975.

view with Mr O'Connell. The court had earlier been told by a Scotland Yard explosives expert how the bomb operated.

of up to 55 minutes. It would not explode when that elapsed but would arm a delicate, American-made microswitch which would detonate when pressure on the button was released, just as when the car was driven away.

Mr. Justice Cantley asked Mr. Imbert what he understood that to mean. He replied that the accused would put guns in the mouths of Mr and Mrs Matthews as they were walked to the car so that the men themselves could not be shot at.

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planned breakout from the Balcombe Street siege flat, using Mr John Matthews and his wife as hostages. Mr Butler was alleged to have told detectives: "We were going to put guns in the mouths of Mr and Mrs Matthews to a car, and drive to the airport."

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Ravi Tikkoo, racing man extraordinary, faces his biggest gamble

Tanker tycoon who began with £80 prepares to go nuclear

If Ravi Tikkoo's plans materialize, the first nuclear powered oil tanker could be crossing the Atlantic en route for the Gulf some time in 1985. It is a bold, costly and ambitious gamble, but perhaps it is what one should expect from a man who has used money he has made from the shipping business to become one of the biggest names in horse racing.

Earlier this week, Mr Tikkoo signed a letter of intent with an American shipbuilding company for the construction of not just one, but a trio of nuclear powered tankers—at 600,000 tons deadweight each they would be the largest merchant vessels afloat—at a total cost of \$975m. If all goes according to plan the ships would be delivered over the next three years, 1985-1987, and would each carry 5 million tons of crude oil a year from the Middle East to an American offshore terminal or a trans-shipment terminal in the Caribbean.

The project has attracted worldwide interest among the financial community and the shipping fraternity—both inextricably tied by a glut of oil tankers which is expected to last well into the 1980s. It prompted one shipping man to observe: "Tikkoo is taking a gigantic gamble which might conceivably work, but it looks a pretty hairy exercise."

There has been considerable interest in the development of nuclear powered merchant ships for some years but governments have held back from fullscale commercial development because of the very high costs involved and worries over environmental difficulties. Three prototype merchant ships have been built by Japan, the United States and West Germany but the only one operational is Germany's Odra. The American prototype Savannah has been laid up for five years and the Mutsu, Japan's experimental vessel, was at the centre of a storm of protest by the Japanese public last year. Mr Tikkoo and the builders, and the other parties who would be involved in the tanker venture, have until the end of this year to finalise the contract and much will turn on the necessary governmental authorizations from the Carter Administration. This is not the first time that Mr Tikkoo has been associated with spectacularly costly ventures in the shipping field—and he has signed letters of intent before which have not been confirmed.

Two previous deals which came to nothing were a letter of intent he signed in 1973 for a 706,000 ton tanker by a Japanese company. The Opec oil embargo and price increases put paid to that. Another was a planned deal for the construction of seven liquefied natural gas carriers costing a total of £220m with an American yard. The deal lapsed, although the company did go on to build a series of such ships for another customer and has experienced serious problems.

But Mr Tikkoo, who arrived in Britain little over ten years ago with £80 in his wallet, has one spectacular deal beneath his belt and on which he has established his reputation. In the late 1960s when tanker owners were falling over themselves to order ever larger vessels, Mr Tikkoo—the son of a former finance minister to the Rajah of Manipal in Kashmir who arrived in London via West Germany—looked carefully at the prospects. Through his company, Globtek Tankers, in which he and his wife are the sole shareholders, he put together a deal under which two tankers would be built by a Japanese yard and on completion would be chartered for twenty years to a Japanese shipping company. The highly lucrative deal, which was commanded by British officers. The Globtek Tokyo alone, he said, would produce foreign exchange earnings for Britain amounting to £42m in the first 10 years of the charter arrangement.

As he observed at the time: "All it required was original thinking; 990,000 people would have come up with the wrong idea. I had the right one."

In those days, Mr Tikkoo employed a variety of image builders, part of whose brief was to establish the great man's credentials and credibility. There were champagne breakfasts at the Globtek group's sumptuous Park Lane headquarters and a lavish dinner on a Thames riverboat. Tikkoo had clearly arrived in the jet setting league. Today he has a home in Hampstead which cost £500,000 and an American base in a Jacobean style mansion in Connecticut for which he paid £800,000 three years ago.

There are the other trappings too—a quarter of Rolls-Royce cars, a private jet—but Tikkoo remains an enigmatic figure fitting to and fro across the Atlantic and making frequent appearances at the racetracks of the world, for since the Japanese tanker deals his profile has been seen more by the racing fraternity (he has a string of 70 or so horses) than by the shipping community.

Asked once the secret of the success which has transformed his London company from a brass nameplate to a £150m prize worth nearly £150m, he said: "I have been involved in I have the energies and ideas to expand my company. I have no friends at all and I have no friends."

That comment is totally characteristic. Mr Tikkoo is a loner, he runs his own organization on a tight rein and employs a staff of only about thirty people. He trusts confidence. He is given to carrying and using a pocket calculator—much the same way that Tony Benn carries a cassette tape recorder, wherever he goes—to illustrate the arithmetic reasoning behind his projects.

A tall, handsome man with bushy white sideburns, he lives extravagantly, yet not particularly ostentatiously. He admits to enjoying a bottle of champagne with his meals (after all he can afford to) and acts as a natural magnet for commissionaires and head waiters. He dresses in Savile Row tailored pin stripes and talks quietly but emphatically. He eschews the publicity that has surrounded other big names in the shipping business like Onassis and Nearchos and makes it plain that he has no particular wish to emulate them. Mr Tikkoo has an unswerving belief in the rightness of his own decisions and schemes and stands or falls by them. His entry into horseracing some years ago surprised many and led to deep objections in racing circles up and down the land at the amount of money he paid out to gain a foothold in the business. That he has become more and more successful and down—has moved his stables from Britain to France and subsequently to the United States—and his approach has been to treat it as a business rather than a sport.

In recent months many may have been prompted to ask: "Whatever happened to Ravi Tikkoo?" This week he proved that he is alive and well but the nuclear tanker project has substantial obstacles to overcome if it is to become more than a letter of intent. Not least, environmental worries and the fact that most world ports have already banned nuclear powered ships on the grounds of safety or as a result of environmental pressures.

Finance should not pose any problems, the American Government provides handsome subsidies for American built, owned and crewed ships and, who knows, could the ships if they are built, form part of the American strategic reserve? A great deal of interest will be focused on the negotiations in the next few months.

Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent



Mr Ravi Tikkoo with one of his earlier tankers: now into the nuclear age.

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Arriving on Thursday, the most commercially successful pop group of all

How Abba got into the money, money, money

Their popularity, appeal and overnight success are impossible to explain. In the world of pop music they are something which has never really happened before. Even the group themselves cannot explain their success. There are a unique combination of factors which is making millions for the group, for record companies throughout the world, and for the Swedish Government.

There are many fantastic stories surrounding the commercial success of Abba, including one which suggests that next to Volvo, the group is Sweden's biggest export. Whatever the myths, the fact is that the four members of Abba have an extraordinary degree of control over every single commercial aspect of their success. The two men, Benny and Björn, write almost all the music. The two women, Frida and Anni-Frid, and Mr Stig Anderson, their manager, completely own the recording company and music publishing company, Polar Records and Polar Music.

From their Stockholm base the five play a major part in controlling worldwide sales and promotions, only leaving Sweden for the kind of short and hectic tour which they paid to London last November to help sales of their new LP "Arrival" and new single, "Money, Money, Money". In each country a lease tape

deal is negotiated with a record company. This involves the record company paying a hefty sum of money for the right to sell Abba records. For every record sold, Abba get a share.

Abba also make video tape films of themselves to be played with records on television. This is one of the main ways they promote themselves and their records. The highly professional films are supplied free to television programmes like *Top of the Pops* or its equivalent in other countries.

Live performance on stage has never been a part of the group's projected image. On Thursday, Abba begins its first concert tour in Britain. They will play in major cities, and already tickets for the Albert Hall concert are almost impossible to obtain.

One of the most important aspects of Abba's control is the ownership of the publishing side. A publishing company usually takes something in the order of 25 per cent of royalties. On top of this, they also get paid between £2 and £3 every time an Abba record is played on radio or in a discotheque. They also take about 30p for every LP sold for publishing rights.

This Abba benefit from almost every single aspect of the making, production and selling of the music. No other super group like this has made such control. With 30 million singles (average Western sale price 70p, say) and 13 million LPs (average sale price, say £3) more than £50m has been involved in the physical retail sale of records in the last two years. If that is not enough, the group business is that at least £70m has been involved altogether so far.

Of course out of this must be taken various expenses: the cost of production and marketing, say the key to their success must be their music, which is tuneful, catchy and fast-tapping. The songs are always sung in English. Most are written during the retreat

to the summer island. Benny and Björn reject about 90 per cent of what they write. Benny, at the piano, Björn at guitar. All they know about the remaining 10 per cent which comes out on record is that it is music they really like.

Each member of the group, which was formed in Sweden in 1971, was successful in his or her own right before they came together and broke out of Sweden in 1974. They all live and work most of their lives together. Benny lives with Frida, and Björn is married to Anna. Unlike many less successful pop groups, they are quiet and down-to-earth. They seem to apply the extra ordinary control they have of their commercial success to their private lives as well.

Abba has not yet been a big success in America. If, and when they are, the group is almost certain to outstrip the Beatles. As it is at the moment, they have probably made more money than the Beatles did in their first three years.

My own opinion, and I suspect many would agree, is that whereas the Beatles were not the commercial most of the group, Abba is their music far superior. Not even the worst management could have prevented the Beatles' music, whereas it has taken extraordinary skill, marketing and promotion to put Abba's music in the position it now is.

Robert Parker

George Hutchinson

Sportsview

John Lever: he could be England's big weapon in Australia

John Lever did not expect to be chosen for the present MCC tour to India, Sri Lanka, Perth and Melbourne. Although he knew the team was to be announced on the BBC's midday headlines on September 7, he decided against listening to them thinking it much more likely that he would hear the name of Hendrick or Jackman than his own. It was his father who told the good news to him after picking it up on the radio in his car. Today Lever is England's leading bowler in the Test series against India (19 wickets at 11.4 apiece) and has encouraged Ken Barrington, his manager, and Tony Greig, his captain, to think that he really may keep it up.

Lever will be 28 next month, which is late to be starting on a Test career. That he has played in the last three Tests in 1973, 1974 and 1976, shows that for some time the selectors have had him in mind. One of those, though, was on the dearest of Worcester wickets, another on the slowest of wickets at Bristol. In none of them did he do himself any good. The ball in fact swung at Bristol, but Lever was too nervous to bowl well. He was picked for England in the end because when others were injured he was always fit.

It was 11 years ago that Lever left Dane's secondary modern school in Ilford, Essex, in search of a county to employ him. There he found little cricket at his school, though a couple of masters there, including the one who taught art, had made encouraging noises. His bowling had been done mostly for the Ilford club and for Essex club and ground. That he wrote to Middlesex for a trial was because Essex showed no position in him until Barry Knight left to go to Leicestershire. That was in 1967, at just the right time for Lever.

For a year or two, Lever and Tony Jordan, who played cricket for Cambridge and also for England, vied for the same place in the Essex side. Lever's county cap came in 1970. By then he had spent a winter at the Ilford indoor cricket school with the help of Bill Morris, who ran the school. As a left-arm bowler, Lever has certain built-in advantages denied to the right-arm bowler, such as attacking the batsman from a different angle. The in-swinging, curiously enough, is not among them. He has to concentrate hard when he bowls it. In some cases—Alan Davidson, for example, and Gary Sobers—it comes as easily as standing up and sitting down. At Delhi, where Lever took 10-71 in his first Test match, the hard work he had put in on his in-swinging was wonderfully rewarded: it accounted for most of his victims.

By 1974, after a short tour to South Africa with Derek Robinson, XI, on which he bowled impressively well, Lever was being talked of for the first time as a Test prospect. He was getting faster and stronger, but a disappointing season in 1974 meant that he was not in the running for the tour to Australia in the winter of 1974-75.

England's faster bowlers in Australia, that time, were Arnold, Hendrick, Willis, Old and Peter Lever, of Lancashire. The next big chance for Lever (33) was last season's Test trial at Bristol, when he was



too keyed up to do himself justice. But with the Hendrick and the Willis and the Arnold and the Old and the Willis continually breaking down, the selectors turned at last, for this tour to India, to the man from Essex who was invariably standing up.

Besides Bill Morris, an Essex county player but never a county cap, who helped him with the in-swinging, Lever feels he owes a lot to John Snow, who helped him in South Africa with what fast bowlers call the "explosion" which is the moment of delivery, and to Old, Willis and Selvey, who have encouraged him in India. He swears by Fletcher's cricketing brain and by the team spirit of MCC. Keith does the watching for you and places the field, is how Lever describes the part Fletcher has played in his career.

One of the reasons for Lever's fitness record is that he is naturally athletic. He has a good rhythm, though it tends to come and go, and there was never a fielding side that he would have weakened. Although delighted to be playing for England, and to be a part of a revival, he enjoys the game so much that he would be perfectly happy just turning out for Essex.

John Woodcock

Devolution, and the great North Sea oil enigma

In recent days I have heard three expressions of great confidence in the national advantage the economic benefit and probable recovery to be expected from North Sea oil. They are worth recording, if only as a contrast to the reservations which I have previously reflected in these columns.

The first was from a very able and successful acquaintance in the City. His own company, he told me, is engaged in a heavy programme of industrial investment based on the calculation that the returns—the rewards—from those harsh waters will prove to be phenomenal. He could hardly have spoken more optimistically—and he is no ally of the present Government, whose members are similarly inclined.

My second witness, of indisputable professional experience, belongs to the oil industry. He, too, spoke with conviction. In his calm

assurance there was no hint of extravagance. The reserves, he said, so far from being exaggerated, have if anything been underestimated. Nor was he troubled by any fear that the uniquely high cost of extraction might price us out of the international market.

The last of my band of hope is a Conservative MP with important financial responsibilities and a keen sense of business. In party political terms he has no reason to wish Mr Callaghan good fortune, but he is nevertheless persuaded that the oil can bed holds the promise of early economic revival.

We shall see. For everyone's sake, I trust that all this faith is well founded.

Let us suppose that for once we are not disappointed. How then, in the day of devolution, should the revenues be distributed? Should they be divided between Scotland and the rest of the United Kingdom, and if so in what proportions? The

great city, converged on the bridge, which almost collapsed in the very first moments of its existence. The President of the Republic, who had just performed the opening ceremony, was knocked down in the mêlée.

The chief reason for the vast rural influx to Istanbul is the prospect of work. The parlous condition of Turkish agriculture drives peasants to the city in search of wealth. It is the old dream of "gold under the streets". They get themselves jobs of a sort, build themselves houses of a kind.

These houses built by the immigrants with their own hands are a curious phenomenon. They are constructed from any old material which lies to hand, mostly on bare people's land. Often they have no water, no electric light, no sewerage, no approach road. Technically they are illegal, and are sometimes officially removed by bulldozer. They are constructed mostly in the

hours of darkness, and hence are called in Turkish *gecekondu* (pronounced *gejdjekondu*), the "night-built" houses.

The *gecekondu* have sprung up in most parts of the city and its historic surroundings. They are not always squalid, and they are not beautiful. They have invaded the centre, penetrated the sites of the antiquities, defaced the Golden Horn and the Bosphorus. Today half the entire population of Istanbul is of rural origin.

A different form of invasion is ruining parts of the ancient metropolis: the haphazard siting of factories and commercial buildings. Already there is an uncontrolled shambles along the Bosphorus: coal depots, oil storage tanks, power-stations, a vast hideous area. A gigantic football stadium is planned. The beautiful woods on the slopes bordering the Strait are steadily being felled, and all too often replaced by concrete wastes, un-

sonable sum, I should have thought."

But there are numerous considerations and complications to be taken into account. George Malcolm Thompson expresses one of them in this way: "I am not happy about the present demarcation of the North Sea, which depends on the direction of national frontiers as they reach the sea. This has resulted, by accident, in Germany getting no oil at all, although she has one of the most important ports on the sea—Hamburg. Nor a very satisfactory situation. And what is the answer? To divide this sea into a 50-mile zone, a 100-mile zone, as with fisheries, and to reserve the 50-mile zone for national interests while making the plus 50-mile region subject to sharing, still by treaty work. Most of the oil is outside the 50-mile limits for Norway and the United Kingdom alike. So . . . ?"

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David Hotham

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Kept indoors by a feverish chill, I naturally turned to books for a little diversion. As things turned out, there were three novels to which I had not read—by Nina Bayden, Françoise Sagan and Evelyn Anthony—as well as Winifred Gerin's biography of Mrs Gaskell.

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to seize up. Traffic jams in the narrow serpentine streets have become endemic. The new Bosphorus bridge is a fine structure and takes away lanes of traffic; but its very capacity, by increasing the volume of vehicles attempting to pass from Europe into Asia or vice versa, has aggravated the problem. Basically the predicament is for the Turks to solve, as Venice is for the Italians. Massive reports have been submitted, including one by the Council of Europe, of which Turkey is a member. The council has taken up the matter with energy and has passed resolutions aimed at helping Turkey. In fact the problem is so complex and intractable that only a joint effort on the European scale can probably solve this ancient precious city which once was the eastern capital of the Roman Empire.

David Hotham

The author is a former Times correspondent in Turkey.

The human ocean threatening the other Venice

Peasants from all over Anatolia have fled to Istanbul, like iron filings to a magnet, the city's population (4 million) has increased in the last five years by almost 50 per cent (compared with an average western city's 15 per cent): 200,000 new residents arrive every year—500 every day.

When the new bridge over the Bosphorus was opened in 1973, half a million Turks from the surrounding countryside, lured by the glamour of the

great city, converged on the bridge, which almost collapsed in the very first moments of its existence. The President of the Republic, who had just performed the opening ceremony, was knocked down in the mêlée.

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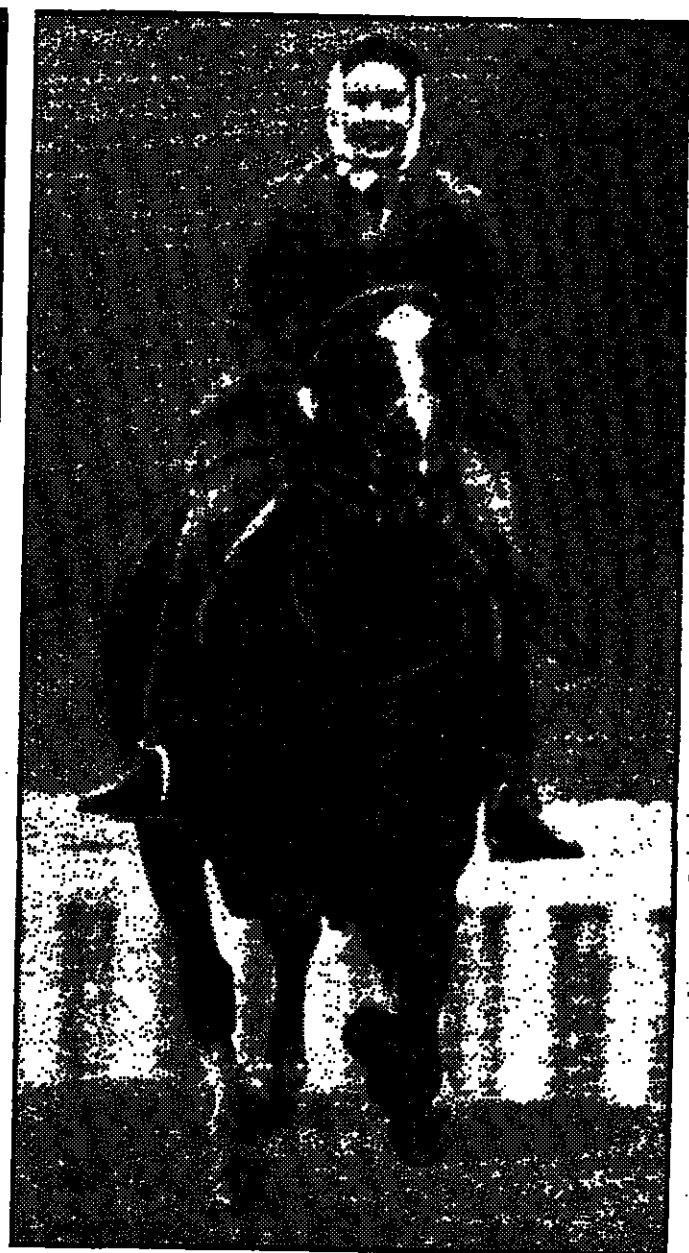
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David Hotham

THE TIMES

THE QUEEN'S SILVER JUBILEE

1952
1977



This souvenir issue celebrates the Silver Jubilee of the Queen's accession to the throne on February 6, 1952. We are celebrating not only a most successful and popular reign, but also the private woman behind the monarchy, who is an equally successful wife and mother of four children. Britain has changed in many ways in the course of her reign. Her role as a world power has declined; the character of the Commonwealth has changed; and society has been transformed. Throughout these rapid changes the Queen has adapted and modified the style of her monarchy to meet the new conditions.

THE TWO FACES OF ROYALTY: THE NEW YOUNG QUEEN WEARING THE IMPERIAL STATE CROWN SMILES RADIANTLY FROM THE ORNATE SPLENDOUR OF THE GOLDEN STATE COACH AFTER HER CORONATION AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY IN JUNE, 1953. AND AT HER MOST RELAXED, IN HEADSCARF, OUT RIDING AT ASCOT IN JUNE, 1960.

THE MISTRESS OF HER TIMES

Surely one of the most poignant and evocative news pictures of all time was of the new Queen descending the steps of the aircraft which had brought her back from Africa at the start of a Commonwealth tour on that cold February day 25 years ago. Waiting on the tarmac to greet her was the black-clad line, bowed with age and mourning, of her father's principal advisers. A new reign had begun.

Britain was still a world power with an Empire. The Indian subcontinent had obtained its freedom, but much of Africa and the Caribbean was still under British rule. The days of post-war austerity were passing and a new spirit of confidence was abroad. Eyes shone with talk of a new Elizabethan Age.

How different is the picture today. Britain is reduced to its island confines with a few minuscule colonial appendages, fellow member of a larger European Community. Three super powers have emerged and we lie in the ruck of the second division. Our economic malaise is chronic. Yet the descending graph line of our influence and prestige has long been crossed in its upward path by the line of esteem and popularity with which the Queen is greeted round the world.

Be it the Island of Resolution, Santiago or Sao Paulo, New York or Boston, London's Festival Hall or the latest sewage installation, the Queen is accorded a welcome and respect almost in inverse proportion to the current reputation of Britain.

What are these crowds acclaiming? Is it the Queen as a symbol of rectitude and family life or is it the Queen of Britain? In Africa she can still be greeted as the great mother figure. Elsewhere the image of the young princess has merged into trim middle age. If she arouses this response as an archetype rather than as an individual, then as an archetype of what? Is there perhaps a danger that the monarch herself is becoming divorced from the reality of our actual situation, rather like a balloon attached to the earth by a cord, but no longer actually rooted in the soil of Britain? Or does the appeal lie, to our immense advantage, in her transparent honesty, sense of duty and human sanity. These are the qualities which have glowed through a generation.

The foundations of duty had been well laid. King George VI had been pitchedforked into the monarchy. His daughter had known from the age of 11 that one day she would be Queen. Her father and her grandmother, Queen Mary, had been constantly at hand to prepare her for the inevitable day. It found her at the royal hunting lodge at Sagana in Kenya. She and Prince Philip had spent the previous night at the famous Treetops hide with rhinoceros charging around in the undergrowth and elephants trumpeting.

The messages about the King's death at Sandringham during the night, the flight through the imperfect telephone system the next morning and were passed through Prince Philip. When her staff was admitted to the large lounge of the lodge an hour later, they found her seated at the desk, already surrounded by papers.

Her colour was a little heightened. She had clearly been crying. Her demeanour had already changed. Her staff sensed immediately "there is a Queen". She was composed, not fussed, competent and very much in command of herself. She had been very fond of her father and was sad that the inevitable had come, but very conscious of the meaning of the event and in no doubt of her ability to succeed. She accepted their condolences quietly. "I think we should send off these telegrams" were her first instructions. There was one problem of protocol. Her staff needed to know how she would sign them — "Elizabeth II, Alexandra or Mary?" — "Oh", she said, "I think I had better be called by my name".

The journey home was fraught. First an old Dakota took her from the nearest airstrip to Entebbe. During the flight they looked down on the African veldt, with hush fires burning in the drought, but they arrived to a crashing thunderstorm which had the local people acclaiming her as a rain-maker. During the journey the Queen called her staff to her and asked what was going to happen when she got back. It was explained that there would be an Accession Council, with a draft proclamation for her to sign and that she would then be assisted by her father's advisers. The Queen listened carefully and took in all the information with complete composure.

The first formalities over, the Queen quickly settled in to the administration of the monarchy. It came to her as an expected burden. In many ways it was more difficult for Prince Philip to accommodate himself to the changed circumstances. The young couple had lived the normal life of his naval career and now the Queen was translated to a role in which he played only a supporting part. The transition was made easier by the six months of Court mourning, which meant that she carried out very few public engagements apart from the distribution of Royal Maundy Money at Westminster Abbey, although the flow of private audiences began immediately.

From the start she proved herself a very disciplined worker. She deals very rapidly with papers and is an extremely fast and accurate reader. She has a very good memory, quickly accepted her role and found that she could deal with it. One of the very first documents that was placed before her for signature was confirmation of a sentence for sodomy in the armed services which had come up through the War Office. She did not turn a hair.

Her immediate entourage has witnessed the flowering of the 25 years. She is much more relaxed and forthright now. Not that she was ever hesitant, but these days she is much more inclined to say what she actually thinks. Perhaps in many ways it has been easier for her as a woman than as a man, accepting that she is under

advice, and not fussy about things she cannot cure.

The permanence of the monarchy has wrought its own character formation. The ability to advise and warn develops with experience. She has seen her administrations come and go and the world change about her and constant contact at the highest level provides an additional dimension which finds her now the mistress of her times.

Basically the Queen is still a shy woman. She has extremely strong emotions of which she is rather scared and keeps under strong control. She can become tense from time to time, but those who deal with her every day find her full of fun, always ready to bubble away about recent exchanges and conversations and encounters.

We are accustomed to the public face of monarchy, reserved but approachable. In private her sense of humour surfaces. It is humour rather than wit. She has an intense interest in people and is a very acute observer. She can see the ridiculous side of things very easily and is a marvellous mimic, able to recount the exact tone and flavour of a conversation, without triviality, but as a matter of observation.

She has now been monarch for seven Prime Ministers—Sir Winston, Sir Anthony, Harold Macmillan, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Harold Wilson, Edward Heath and James Callaghan. With her growing experience and command she has become well able to say to each of them "now, what is this all about?". Over the years each of them has come for a weekly private audience. No one else is present. She has established a remarkable relationship with all of them, chiefly because she is a shrewd and most delightful woman.

The staff at the palace often see them arrive tired, depressed, sometimes slumped in their chair before the audience, wondering what is going to happen next in political terms. They all tend to come out an hour and ten minutes later, bouncing on their feet, having had a marvellous time.

The Queen has an extraordinary tonic effect, even on her principal servants at this level. This is due first of all to being a very good listener, secondly to her sense of humour, thirdly to her attraction as a woman, but mainly to her very shrewd remarks and comments, always to the point. She never says anything stupid. These busy men find their audiences invigorating.

The reserve power of the prerogative is still and always there. Just as the House of Lords under the 1948 Parliament Act has the absolute right of veto on any attempt by the House of Commons to prolong its life beyond five years, so the signature of the monarch is necessary on any major constitutional change. It could in the last resort prove the final bastion to our freedoms.

Although the Queen always takes the advice of her First Minister, one immediate reserve power she has. No Prime Minister can advise a Dissolution of Parliament, he can only request it. This arose at the demise of the Heath Government in early 1974. Events took their normal course and although the Monarch would have needed to be very sure of the ground before refusing a Dissolution, the power was still there.

The Queen is also Head of the Commonwealth, with its 31 members. She maintains a vigorous correspondence with her Governors-General. She sees more of her Commonwealth Prime Ministers than any other sovereign has ever done. Every two years they meet in conference and the Queen accords each of them a separate audience, when they let their hair down and have a good talk about their problems. If she has her favourites, protocol forbids mention of them, perhaps with the exception of Sir Robert Menzies, now retired, who over the years has become an old and trusted friend.

Her travels are legion. The list of foreign tours alone over the 25 years covers four closely typewritten pages. Air travel and the increase of mobility has added a completely new dimension to the duties of the Monarchy during her reign. The walk-about has become a commonplace. In numerous communities like America, Canada and Australia they can find her apprehensive, although with experience she always comes through with flying colours.

Where circumstances could threaten, she meets the occasion with calm and steady courage. With Quebec in discontent in 1961, Ghana in ferment in 1962, nothing her advisers could hint or suggest would deflect her from her duty or cause her for a moment to reconsider the plans for the visit.

Only seldom does the strain show. She is physically and temperamentally enormously robust. She enjoys respite, but she is never really off duty. She goes to Sandringham for January and Windsor for April and is at Balmoral during August and September, but every day of the week throughout the year there is a red wax to be attended to. There may be only one at the week-end, but she is always available on the telephone to her immediate staff, with news that there has been a disaster in Turkey or that the Prime Minister has flu and that it would be desirable to send a message. She is never entirely off the chain of constitutional duty and although bad temper can be near the surface she remains marvellously equable. Any aggravation is always suppressed.

The routine administration of the Monarchy is managed by an extraordinarily small staff. There are three main members of it who count—her Private Secretary, Sir Martin Charteris, his deputy and his assistant, with a clerical and secretarial staff of 11. There are in all 384 members of the Household, but these include the Lord Chamberlain's office, the Keeper of the Privy Purse, the Crown Equerry and others, whose business is with the royal household, the buildings, the entertainment and the establishment. Most of them are honorary appointments and not concerned with day-to-day business.

The Private Secretary's office is responsible for the Queen's relationship with her governments, and all foreign tours, for virtually all her public engagements, apart from the diplomatic party, the garden parties, the Opening of Parliament and other ceremonial occasions, such as state visits. There is also a press secretary, an assistant press secretary, a third assistant from the old Commonwealth and a secretarial staff of six.

They conduct the Queen's constitutional business for her. Between half-past ten and eleven she rings for her Private Secretary and he brings a basket of newspapers, government business, Foreign Office telegrams and Hansard.

A second basket contains letters for the Queen to read, varying from matters of

major importance to relative trivia like the elderly lady who has written to ask whether she can buy another dog from the Sandringham kennels. Sir Martin discusses her future programmes, outlines speeches, re-tells the current political and social gossip and obtains her signature on important documents.

He is then followed by one of his two colleagues, one one week and one the next. They bring the same sort of business, probably dealing more with detail than with policy—warrants, remissions of sentence, appointments of bishops, in which she takes a particular interest, agreements for foreign ambassadors, the appointment of the Lord High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland, judges, honours lists and all the minutiae of the royal prerogative. This has filled the early part of the morning and the Queen is then free for formal audiences and engagements.

In the evening they send up what is called the reading box, more Cabinet minutes and Foreign Office telegrams, dossiers on the people she is going to meet the following day, with particular attention once a week to matters that she is likely to need to discuss at the Prime Minister's audience.

How does her office ensure that her briefing is comprehensive? The Queen has long ears and sharp eyes. She talks to many people and if she gets wind of anything that her office has not briefed her about they hear about it very quickly. This does not happen often because on the whole they give her more reading than is perhaps necessary. Her own conversations and audiences often lead her to enquire whether there is any additional background material that she should see and the call for papers from any ministry is peremptory.

There are constitutional limits on whom she may call for advice. She would not send for the Leader of the Opposition. She is technically free to do so, but political wisdom determines. Her basic sources of advice are the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, and the Home Secretary, who is officially "The Queen's Secretary". She is entitled to summon any minister or the permanent secretary at the head of any department, although normally she sees them in rotation or more casually at council meetings, diplomatic parties and other engagements.

For any public engagement or reception she is fully briefed. She knows who she is going to meet, she is given an outline of their background and one of the members of her immediate secretariat is always on hand to present people and initiate the conversation.

She takes great care over her speeches. They are researched and a draft is produced by the private secretary's office, which is free to call on any help and assistance that is necessary, but she always determines the final form herself. She is very cautious in her chosen phraseology, perhaps not an initiative-taker, but she has superb negative judgment about what it is proper to say.

How much of the business of monarchy goes on the record? The files of the nineteenth century disclose the astonishing volume of handwritten correspondence between Queen Victoria and her ministers. Now so much is done in conversation and on the telephone that the documentation is much less. Many records are kept but these will not be seen for 50 years by historians.

Queen Victoria kept a private journal which has been a joy to interpreters of the nineteenth century. The Queen is also believed to keep a diary, which no member of her staff has seen, but which will provide matter for the historians of the future. The 25th anniversary of her accession finds the Queen at the age of 51 in perfect posture. She has a physical freshness and buoyancy, a complexion to be envied, compelling blue-violet eyes and a figure so trim as to be the despair of other mothers. Her genes are clearly of the best.

She is moderate in her habits. She likes a drink, a gin and tonic or a dry martini and has a particular taste for good claret. She does not smoke and never has. She eats moderately, with a preference for simple food. She is naturally healthy, takes a lot of exercise and above all has no psychological hang-ups. She is not a worrier, nor a sentimental person at all, quite tough and her busy life keeps her fit.

To maintain her sanity in the domain of the state she can always fall back on her interests as a private country proprietor. She loves country pursuits, her dogs and her horses. She takes a passionate interest in the conduct of her estates at Balmoral and Sandringham. She is a very good farmer, knows everyone on her estates, is very good humoured with them and interested in their lives. If she was ever in a position to become a private person, this is how she would spend her time.

Her interest in the arts, if not cursory, is traditional. She likes to choose the portraits and paintings that are displayed to the public in the Queen's Gallery, takes good advice, but her taste is conventional. She prefers the Old Masters and is somewhat suspicious of modern art, although she has purchased contemporary pictures over the years. She is not a collector as her grandmother was and as the Queen Mother is. She prefers ballet to opera and symphony concerts and seldom relaxes with a book. She has to read so much anyway that her time is limited, but she prefers fact to fiction and biographies are her main choice.

She enjoys the supreme happiness of a devoted family. There is no trace of the antipathies that have afflicted her line in the past. Prince Charles, with a full share of his father's wit and brain and liveliness, is perhaps the most orthodox of her offspring and devoted to his mother. There is no feeling that he may occasionally steal her thunder and he is in his turn protective when he feels that his mother is taking on too many burdens.

Princess Anne is the rebel of the family, but all within acceptable bounds. Prince Andrew may yet follow her and Prince Edward is still contained within the family.

In many ways the two younger sons have seen more of their parents than the two older children, who were left to their own devices during extended Commonwealth tours in the royal couple's younger days.

So we find ourselves at the Queen's Silver Jubilee, to our great solace and content, in the presence of a monarch now complete in herself, wise and experienced in our ways and constitutional processes, a woman of honesty and humility, with a strong sense of duty and a firm conviction that what she is doing is thoroughly worth while. Unflinching, tonic in quality, extremely robust of mind and physique, and a joy to behold.

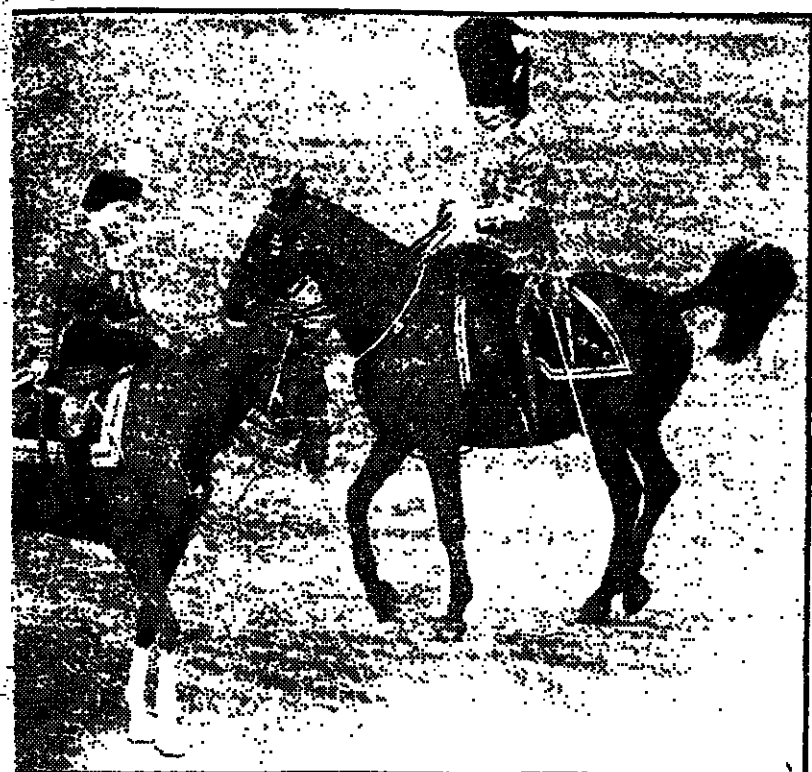
BRIAN CONNELL.



FEBRUARY, 1952: HOMAGE TO THE NEW QUEEN: WINSTON CHURCHILL, CLEMENT ATTLEE AND ANTHONY EDEN WAIT TO GREET THE YOUNG QUEEN ELIZABETH AS SHE LEAVES THE AIRCRAFT WHICH BROUGHT HER BACK FROM KENYA AFTER THE DEATH OF HER FATHER, KING GEORGE VI

A GLITTERING DAY OF PAGEANTRY: THE QUEEN, SURROUNDED BY HER MAIDS OF HONOUR, ARRIVES AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY FOR HER CORONATION.





THIS PRICELESS NATIONAL ASSET, STILL WORKING SO WELL

JANUARY, 1965: A FINAL SALUTE FROM PRINCE PHILIP, STANDING BESIDE THE QUEEN ON THE STEPS OF ST PAUL'S WITH MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY AND HEADS OF STATE, AS THE COFFIN OF SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL LEAVES THE CATHEDRAL AFTER THE STATE FUNERAL SERVICE.

ABOVE LEFT: MAY, 1954 WITH THE YOUNG PRINCESS ANNE WAVING TO CROWDS FROM THE BALCONY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE; AND AFTER THE TROOPING THE COLOUR IN JUNE, 1960. BELOW: ON A TIGER HUNT IN NEPAL, 1961.

A Jubilee is an arbitrary way of measuring almost all ways of measuring history, artificial, and homocentric, as seen as climacterics in the same way that birthdays mark the passage of an individual's life. A change takes place on the 21 or 40, but it feels as if

there still appeal to deep tribal remains convenient waymarks of history. So Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1897 has been a convenient marker for the British Empire. So George VI's Jubilee in 1935 became a celebration of the nation's survival of the previous 25 years, an anniversary of the music of the war, or not historians select 1977 as a convenient marker for the Queen's Jubilee, it is convenient national history, it is convenient platform above the events for looking back to the monarchy has evolved and the past century.

Jubilee of the Queen's great-grandfather fell in 1863, but it was not because Victoria was still at homeless shock and grief by then. A few years later Walter Pater, the most masterly and of our political processes

since then most of Bagehot has been altered almost unrecognised. The power of the Queen as electoral college, has been altered. The power of the Lords, curtailed by Life Peers, and the Acts, and the power of the Cabinet has swollen. The power of the Queen has become in some respects. In addition, mighty new powers that played no part in the EEC, independent satellites of the Queen, the great political party, multinational companies, the

century since Victoria's Jubilee. In practice it is evident that the Queen exercises her rights to be consulted, to encourage, and to warn, less vigorously and more constitutionally than her great-grandmother. The letters and diaries published posthumously show that Victoria played a more active part in interfering in the machine than he allowed her. Her descendants have been anxious to preserve the royal prerogative by not being forced to use it. They too have been affected by the democratic mood of the age, and want to be constitutional monarchs according to the Bagehot model: referees who, ideally, never have to blow the whistle.

One of the few occasions on which Bagehot argued that the monarch had to intervene in the constitutional process, as fly-wheel of state, was when an administration resigned or fell. The monarch has the right and duty to choose whom to send for to form the next administration. Victoria exercised this prerogative energetically and enthusiastically, for instance to avoid having to send for Gladstone. There have been fewer opportunities for exercising this right during the past century. But when it has been exercised, it has worked well and in the national interest.

Neither Churchill in 1940, nor Ramsay MacDonald in 1931, nor Lloyd George in 1916 were the first choices of their respective monarchs to resolve the political crisis. But after deliberation they were the men the monarchs chose to send for. And a strong case can be made for saying that in each case they were the right men at the right time in the circumstances.

The last occasion when the monarch had a real choice of whom to send for as Prime Minister was in 1963, when Harold Macmillan was forced to resign by what he described in his memoirs, somewhat grandiloquently, as the stroke of fate. He has said that his prime concern at the time was to preserve the royal prerogative: to present the Queen with a fait accompli, an obvious choice, so that she would not have to exercise her prerogative. A secondary concern may have been to prevent Lord Butler succeeding him as Prime Minister.

Whatever his motives, his methods of organizing the customary processes of consultation about the succession from his sick-bed were widely seen to be unsatisfactory. And his successor introduced the Conservative Party to the startling new idea of electing its leader. Now that all the main parties elect their leaders, there is accordingly less chance of the monarch having a choice of whom to send for as Prime Minister. But the possibility is still there as long-stop at a time of minority governments, possible coalitions, or some extraordinary disaster.

Victoria's other vestigial royal prerogatives remain dormant and unexercised, but valuable safety nets of the constitution. In a paradoxical way the dignified function of the monarch makes radical changes easier and less divisive, by giving traditional and regal authority to anything that an elected government wants to do. When in 1967 the Queen announced in the Queen's Speech that her Government would introduce legislation to reduce the powers of the House of Lords and eliminate its present hereditary basis, it seemed an engaging paradox. But it was also a good example of the monarch making radical changes less divisive by lending her ceremonial sanction to them.

The monarchy is the part of Bagehot's constitutional machine that has changed least in the past century, and has attracted least criticism. Few people today suppose

that our constitution is working well. But few seriously criticize the monarchy's dignified function in the constitution. Willie Hamilton's criticisms are of its expense, supposed extravagance, and allegedly divisive social influence, not of its constitutional role. Most people recognize it as a valuable part of the constitution, which combines the continuity of history with greater flexibility and adaptiveness than is afforded by other systems.

The monarch's constitutional function has evolved over more than 2,000 years by a process of judicious pruning. Usually the pruning has been done by the purse, though once it was done by pruning a monarch's head, and more than once by getting rid of the monarch and sending for a better one. Empirical evolution is the traditional British way of doing things rather than revolution. The sensible way forward is to let the dignified element in the constitution continue to develop, and adapt, and validate the efficient elements which have not been notably efficient in one sense of the word.

Foreign affairs used to play an even more important part in the royal prerogative than domestic politics. They were the preserve of the monarch, and more than once became literally the grandmother of most of the monarchs of Europe, and the Prince Consort, who was a mainland European, attempted to yet and initiate British foreign policy, as well as insisting on the Queen's constitutional right to be consulted about it. Their eldest son was christened the Uncle of Europe by continentalers, who suspected him of having more personal influence on British foreign policy than in fact he had.

Edward VII had style and panache for the public relations of foreign affairs, but neither the taste nor the talents for the efficient work of detailed policy. There have been vast changes in Britain's positions in the world and the importance of her foreign policy since then. The Empire has vanished, and so have most of the preconceptions that went with it. But foreign affairs still play a large part in the role of the British monarch.

The Queen's father said that an ignorant outsider, looking in at the intricacies of the British Commonwealth of Nations, might feel like the man who saw a giraffe for the first time: "There ain't no such animal." Since he said it, the Commonwealth has grown bigger, more incongruous, and more spotted. Eleven Commonwealth countries recognize the Queen as their head of state, and all of them recognize her as head of the Commonwealth.

She takes her responsibilities for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, extremely seriously. It is significant that pride of place in the Queen's Speech at the opening of Parliament is always given to the Commonwealth and foreign countries that the Queen has visited in the previous year.

It has been argued by disbelievers that the Commonwealth is not so much a giraffe as a purely mythical creature like a chimera. And it is true that it has not yet realized its full potential as a multi-racial partnership. But any attempt to cooperate between diverse nations and races is important work. If we cannot succeed with such sorts of partnership, our future looks nasty, brutish, and short. Nearly all nations in the world have an official head of state, as well as a chief executive. The head of state acts as national symbol, and acts as ceremonial host and guest on behalf of his countrymen in their relations with other countries.

A monarch fills the role far better than an old warhorse of a politician put out to grass, or any other national father figure. A monarch has hierarchic, symbolic, and historical attributes that are not available to other men. The Queen is recognized all round the world. How many of us can name, let alone recognize, for example, the head of state of the Soviet Union, the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet?

Bagehot considered the social function of the monarch to be one of her or his most important roles. His argument was that the attention of the ordinary people was concentrated on one person doing interesting actions instead of grey men with the efficient power doing uninteresting things, running a concealed republic behind the veil of monarchy. It was an elitist and patronizing argument. And it is no longer true, even if it was in 1868.

Bagehot also considered that the British upper and middle classes were so envious and so snobbish that without a hereditary head of society to look up to, they would trample each other to death in a Gadarene stampede for social pre-eminence. This is the aspect of the monarchy that has changed most radically in the century since Victoria's Jubilee. "Society" conceived as a pyramid of the leisured, fashionable, and cultured classes with the monarch at the top of the pile has fallen down. The whole silly season of presentation parties and levees has gone, to the regret of few, certainly not of the monarch.

Nevertheless, in an elusive but real way the social function of the monarch is still her most important function: not as head of "society" but as symbolic head of the whole nation. All human societies seem to feel the need for a symbol of their nationhood or tribe. Some find it partly in a flag, an article of national dress (the kilt), a river, mountain, or other piece of national landscape, or in events or buildings from their past (the pyramids). Most choose to have a person in addition, as official national representative.

If you are going to have a person, a monarch is much the best sort of person, incorporating in her person the history, religion, tradition, and sense of continuity of the nation. Industrial societies need symbols and rituals as much as primitive societies of hunters and gardeners; perhaps even more. They find them in pop stars, and football teams, and other transient heroes. A monarch is a more universal symbol, because more of the whole nation can identify with her than with any other individual, and because she is sanctified by the nation's history and religion.

Most ages, no doubt, seem troubled to their contemporaries who have to live through them. As Adam said to Eve on their way out of the Garden of Eden: "We live in an age of transition." In our divisive and troubled age, a monarch is a potent symbol of unity and continuity. She embodies the fact that we have come through worse times before, and can do so again. In the age since Bagehot wrote, the constitution has been showing signs of wear and tear. Ugly knocking noises and clouds of smoke come from most parts of it. But a Silver Jubilee is a good opportunity to stop the constitution and congratulate ourselves on how well, at least, the monarchy has adapted itself, and how well it is still working as the supreme unifying and validating symbol of the nation. It is a priceless national asset.

PHILIP HOWARD



A ROYAL CHAMPION: THE QUEEN LEADS IN HER OAKS WINNER, CARROZZA, AT EPSOM IN JUNE, 1957; AND RIGHT, IN AN ALL-WHITE UNDERGROUND SUIT, SHE SHARES A JOKE WITH MINERS AT THE SILVERWOOD COLLIERY, ROTHERHAM, IN JULY, 1975.

BELOW, RIGHT: A MOMENT FOR LAUGHTER FROM PRINCE PHILIP AND PRINCESS ANNE AS THE QUEEN MAKES AN UNEXPECTED SKIP AND A JUMP TO GET ASHORE ON THE ROYAL VISIT TO TURKEY IN OCTOBER, 1971.

BELOW: THE QUEEN STRIDES OUT IN WINDCHEATER AND PLAID SKIRT DURING RETRIEVER TRIALS AT BALMORAL IN AUGUST, 1973.

BELOW CENTRE: WHAT BECAME THE MUSICAL GAFFE OF THE YEAR AT A WHITE HOUSE BALL WHEN SHE DANCED WITH THE THEN PRESIDENT FORD TO THE TUNE "THE LADY IS A TRAMP" IN JULY, 1976.



ABOVE: A MOMENT OF UNDISGUISED JOY AT THE PRESENTATION OF GALLANTRY AWARDS TO POLICEMEN WHO FOILED AN ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP PRINCESS ANNE IN 1974.

RIGHT: THE QUEEN PLACES THE GOLD CORONET ON THE HEAD OF THE PRINCE OF WALES, HEIR TO THE THRONE, AT HIS INVESTITURE IN JULY, 1969.





ENDUM AND GUILLOTINE

ling's Budget

Plays in London

Iberian Jews' leader

Bullock Report: Customers' share in control of business

From Mr P. J. Kennett
 10, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 4

Degrees of confusion

Prison riots

The sale of Mentmore

Beatification of Mozart

From the Reverend Paul Oestreicher
 Sir, Belatedly, but with great
 pleasure, I've just read Bernard
 Levin's plea for the beatification of
 Mozart. May I add a beatification
 corroborative coda? Karl Barth, the
 foremost Protestant theologian, ju-
 rorformed the world in a famous lec-
 ture on Mozart that "when the
 angels sing for God they sing Bach:
 when they sing for pleasure they
 sing Mozart—and God eavesdrops".
 Yours sincerely,
 PAUL OESTRICHER,
 10 Dartmouth Row, SE10.
 February 2.

Cooling off period for door-step sales

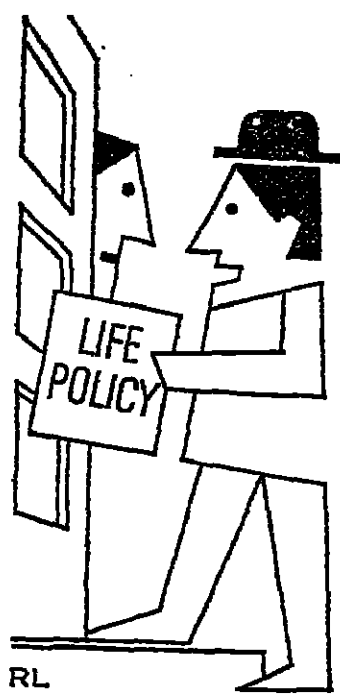
conscientious work insurance brokers, employees of life insurance with his foot in the door. And there are examples of sign-propaganda being usually under duress, the details obscured.

ance Companies Act for a cooling off introduced for life together with regula-

ment of Trade has a consultative note on the proposed regula- tions asking for com-

osals do not apply service" business exceptions are en- a start, no cooling is proposed for a membership or firm- up or individual business, group life policies on the lives directors or em-

not normally resi- at Britain will not g off rights. No



RL

proposals are put forward for regulations affecting perman- ent health insurance, on the grounds that there is no evi-

dence of abuse in selling it: mystical stuff in a stable at midnight and I ended up getting a lot of Mr Toffee's white hairs on my dinner jacket. But the wart duly went in the statutory three weeks time—got caught on some barbed wire as a matter of fact—but I counted it as one to me even so.

The process demands a great deal of concentration and effort and leaves me feeling weak and in need of alcoholic refreshment. I have therefore found it best practised at dinner parties where it also makes an excellent conversation piece.

Actually this long preamble has some point: first, because I thought you might be interested and, secondly, because now that I am about to launch myself

not surprising really since the volume of business sold to individuals is still low and most of them should be a match for a salesman.

Often, short-term assurance covers quite a brief period, when the risk may be relatively high. For instance, it may cover one for a day while doing something potentially hazardous, or for a week or longer while travelling abroad. Since there is a definite risk of a claim soon after the attachment of the risk, it would be inequitable for a policyholder to be allowed to opt out after, in fact, he had received all or part of the cover.

Quite rightly therefore, it is proposed to exempt from the cooling off provisions term assurances written for a year or less, with no right to renew or convert.

Perhaps the real problem area concerns single premiums. Obviously, the public should be protected from the unscrupulous salesman; but life offices point out that sophisticated investors buying single premium unit linked life assurance and annuity policies could use a cooling off period to the disadvantage of other policyholders in the same fund—by cancelling a contract if a move in the market resulted in more

favourable terms being obtainable elsewhere.

Taking the view that a cooling off period should apply in cases where there could be any suspicion of undue persuasion on the part of the broker or agent, the DoT is proposing that the regulations should cover single premium linked assurance and annuity policies only where the policy documents are signed by the proposer in the presence of the broker or agent—but not if this takes place on his business premises. So, effectively the cooling off period will apply only to "door-step" or "living room" sales where a proposer is unlikely to be investing large sums.

The same argument applies to single premium guaranteed annuities, and the department is proposing that cooling off shall apply in the same way for single premium linked contracts.

Should other types of policy be exempted from the cooling off conditions? The department is considering pension policies for the self-employed (presumably on the grounds that these could be looked upon as "business" policies). Another candidate for exemption is endowment assurance linked to a mortgage. Presumably, this is on the grounds that it would

make life easier for building societies.

But, for a house purchaser, the cooling off period could be helpful. Sometimes, it is best not to repay a loan in this way, or the wrong type of policy is sold. Whether, of course, a house-purchaser will discover this in the 10-day period from receiving the statutory notice is open to question.

Of course, policy cancellations as a result of whatever regulations may be introduced will increase the life offices administrative costs—which are met by the whole body of policyholders. If, however, this can eliminate some of the over-selling which exists in certain quarters, it will be helpful.

The real question is whether proposers will be able to discover their mistake within the permitted time limit. Often, it takes them a year or longer to realize that they have struck a poor bargain as a result of a high pressure salesman or an appealing advertisement.

We would be interested to hear from readers who have bought policies as a result of "hard sell" techniques—and lived to regret the day.

John Drummond

Investor's week

Market shakeout affects equities more than gilts

The Bank of England's surprise decision on Thursday to reduce minimum lending rate by just one quarter per cent a day ahead of normal MLR changes put an end to the recent sharp advance in equities as short-term speculators closed their positions. While there was disappointment at the size of the cut there was also a good deal of doubt over whether the Bank intended to reverse to the old Bank Rate system in its efforts to slow the fall in interest rates.

None the less, Thursday's shake-out was confined to the "professionals" and nothing has happened to change the general view that the equity market is in another "bull" phase.

For their part the institutions preferred to stay on the sidelines to absorb the news and though yesterday brought a subdued performance there was no great weight of selling. At last night's close of 403.8 the FT index stood just 0.6 higher over the week.

The week began with a predictably heavy bout of profit taking. Though many prices fell heavily dealers remained optimistic and their view was borne out by good buying on the next two days which was spurred by the miners' acceptance of the Coal Board's early retirement plan and news of sharply higher currency reserves.

The gilt-edged market, though more immediately affected by the interest rate policy, took the Bank's announcement more calmly than equities and soon made up some of the lost ground. Indeed many feel that the new strategy, which temporarily stops MLR being dictated by the market, could have a long-term stabilizing effect by deterring short-term speculation.

The possibility of a new government "tap" stock made for nervous conditions yesterday and many issues fell back.

But earlier in the week the hope of a one-half or three-quarter point cut in MLR spurred some solid demand with most of the interest at the long end of the range. Here daily gains often exceeded 17 while short dates scored rises of between one-half and three-quarters.

On the back of BP's investment plans the oil sector was the week's star performer with BP itself touching a new "high" of 936p and ending the week up 56p to that level. Shell, up 29p to 525p, also met with a good demand and others to feature were Tricentrol 15p to 128p, Burnham 74p to 78p and Lismo 23p to 30p.

Early in the week the severe weather conditions in America weakened some composite insurances, but the spotlight here fell on the brokers whose overseas earnings potential was much-reduced rights issue on Thursday. The best were CE Heath, up 50p to 480p, Willis Faber & Dumas 8p to 215p and Minet 8p to 150p.

Brokers' recommendations helped fuel a rise in the Kwik Save up 11p to 157p and Associated Dairies which rose 26p to 250p. For the same reason

mail order houses were favoured, particularly Freemans, better by 13p to 168p.

Read, the paper and publishing giant, and Bar Industries provided the two main results, the former receiving a favourable reception and rising 3p to 220p after touching 230p. To the surprise of some the Bar figures, though more or less in line with expectations, did not please and the shares lost 17p to 260p over the week.

On the bid scene high-flier Weyburn Engineering rose 30p to 400p after agreed terms from an American company, but the prospect of another battle loomed when the Serck engineering group turned down Associated Engineering. Serck's shares gained 25p to 87p.

The clearing banks were unsettled by their expected base rate cuts. The event here was the denial by Barclays of a much-rumoured rights issue which had held the market back at the start of trading on Wednesday. But the market thinks it is only a matter of time. The shares lost 11p to 257p on the week.

David Mott

MAIN SHARE RISES AND FALLS OF THE WEEK

Rises				
Year's high	Year's low	Company	Movement	Comment
936p	558p	BP	936p + 56p	Investment plans
480p	273p	Heath	480p + 50p	Firm sector
157p	80p	Kwik Save	157p + 11p	Broker's recommendation
138p	88p	P & O	138p + 8p	N Sea stake
418p	1504p	Weyburn	400p + 30p	US bid
Falls				
280p	227p	Bat Ind	280p - 17p	Results disappoint
197p	93p	Land Secs	164p - 10p	Interest rates
240p	134p	Phoenix	210p - 10p	US weather
233p	158p	Recal	275p - 10p	Bid developments
156p	96p	Sainsbury	146p - 8p	Adverse comment

Wart charmer seeks opening in financial sector

covered that I can I first learnt of some time ago with a lady who used to be pre- through this par- cate and courtly ie, which of course er all that I rather it until she tele- three weeks later to prize, surprise, her appeared.

by this miracle, cut myself a great sh the ranks of the ering by charming another five ladies called Mr Toffee, volved some pretty

mystical stuff in a stable at midnight and I ended up getting a lot of Mr Toffee's white hairs on my dinner jacket. But the wart duly went in the statutory three weeks time—got caught on some barbed wire as a matter of fact—but I counted it as one to me even so.

The process demands a great deal of concentration and effort and leaves me feeling weak and in need of alcoholic refreshment. I have therefore found it best practised at dinner parties where it also makes an excellent conversation piece.

Actually this long preamble has some point: first, because I thought you might be interested and, secondly, because now that I am about to launch myself

on a new career as a healer proper, I feel myself strangely destined to be one in other and more metaphorical ways as well.

All this wart business is surely yet another omen signifying the fact that I had long suspected, namely that I am also called to be a cleanser and general layer-on-of-hands for the whole financial sector.

The suspicion of it was crystallized into total reality by the fact that at my most recent warty dinner party I also met an MP, wartless, but who had been lucky enough to have been drawn in the ballot for private members' Bills.

Now, as it happened, he had, at that stage, still not made up his mind about the kind of

Bill he would put forward and maybe he still hasn't. He was even going to ask his constituents about it.

In any event I contemplated what I might do if faced with the possibility of eradicating some of the warts of the financial sector in this manner. Actually the metaphor is not as far fetched as you might suppose. One can't go in for any grand and dramatic form of political healing as a private member, since it would be thought to be too contentious and the government would either stamp on it or incorporate it into its own programme.

Some uncontroversial but useful minor issue—a financial wart-charm—is the thing. There

must be dozens, but I couldn't think of a single one there and then.

So, anyhow, in case there is still time, would any reader, through the medium of this connexion, like to put up a suggestion for some private member's legislation affecting the financial sector? Cleaning up the insurance brokers is being done so that's too late, I'm afraid. Apart from that, entries may be frivolous or sensible and there is no guarantee that any of them will receive the Royal Assent. But I will do my best. Charm conquers all, you know.

Francis Kinsman

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GOLDEN HOPE PLANTATIONS LIMITED
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The Board of Golden Hope has declined to value the HME shares
Wait until next week to see what value the stock market may put on HME shares
The 96p Genting all cash offer is open until at least the 18th February, 1977
Ignore the HME offer until you can value it

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Over the years we shall seek to ensure that the income you receive grows. Furthermore, while a high income is the main purpose of the Trust, it is an historical fact that high income unit trusts have often been some of the best vehicles for capital growth.

We believe that, in the long term, the potential for growth of both income and capital will give you a significantly better total return than a fixed interest investment such as a gilt-edged security or a fixed capital investment such as a building society.

Although you can sell your units at any time, unit trusts should not be regarded as a short-term speculative investment, and we would like to emphasise that the price of units, and the income from them, can go down as well as up.

But purely as a matter of record, since the launch of the Trust on 6th September 1976, the offer price of units has increased by 31.6%. During this time, the F.T. Ordinary Share Index has risen by 14.8%.

WHY A UNIT TRUST?

The problem associated with stocks and shares for the individual investor is, of course, that he rarely has enough capital to spread his risk, and sufficient information to choose with confidence. This is particularly true for those seeking a high income.

But the beauty of a unit trust is that, through it, you invest in a wide portfolio of stocks and shares, which is managed for you by full-time professionals.

AN APPROPRIATELY TIMED INVESTMENT

The funds of Chieftain High Income Unit Trust will be invested in high yielding stocks and shares. A decision to invest now could prove particularly sensible, as share prices should continue to benefit from the signs of the improving prospects for the U.K. economy.

With payments of the IMF loan to the U.K. to be phased over the next two years, the steady course set by the Government's recent budget is likely to be maintained for some time. The impact of North Sea oil should increasingly benefit our

balance of payments, which is forecast to show a healthy surplus from 1978 onwards.

The rate of inflation has come down over the past 12 months, and a form of pay policy now seems likely to hold for a third year.

One other major factor affecting the economy, and therefore share prices, is of course interest rates.

Since the completion of the recent international loan agreements to support the pound, interest rates have fallen somewhat and the stock market has recovered from its lowest point. We believe interest rates have much further to fall in the next year, and if they do it can only benefit Chieftain High Income Trust.

INVESTMENT POLICY

Our policy is that by far the greater part of the Trust's funds will be invested in high yielding ordinary shares. Holdings of preference shares will not exceed 20%. More than this would, we believe, restrict opportunities for growth.

In order to minimise risk, the portfolio is spread over about 100 U.K. companies.

Our investment managers will monitor the progress of these companies very carefully and act accordingly. And here, curiously they will be helped by the fact that Chieftain High Income is a new trust, because this will enable them to be quicker and more flexible in their investment tactics, especially when shares need to be sold. Very large holdings can be difficult to dispose of at a satisfactory price.

YOUR REASSURANCE

Chieftain's executive directors individually have an extensive record of outstanding unit trust management with some of the industry's most successful groups. If you wish to verify this indepen-

APPLICATION FORM

Fill in the coupon and send it now to Chieftain Trust Managers Limited, 30/31 Queen Street, London EC4R 1BR.

I/We would like to buy Chieftain High Income Units to the value of £..... at 32.9p each.

(Minimum initial holding, £250)

I/We enclose a remittance, payable to Chieftain Trust Managers Limited.

Tick box:

☐ If you want maximum growth by automatic re-investment of net income.

☐ If you want to know how to buy Chieftain High Income Units on a regular monthly basis.

☐ If you would like details of our Share Exchange Plan.

dently contact your financial adviser.

The Trustee of Chieftain High Income Unit Trust is Midland Bank Trust Company.

The main duties of the Trustee are to hold the title to the Trust's investments, and to check that all purchases made by the Trust are in accordance with the Trust deed; to ensure that the income is distributed to the unitholders properly; and to approve advertising and literature.

TAX ADVANTAGES

You can sell your units on any normal working day at the prevailing bid price.

If you are a standard rate taxpayer, you will generally incur no tax liability when you come to sell.

If you are paying a higher rate of tax at the time of sale, you will be liable to Capital Gains Tax. But, even for the top-rate taxpayer, there is a maximum liability of only 12½% (as against the normal rate of 30%).

CLOSING DATE

Until 11th February 1977, units will be available at a fixed price of 32.9p each.

Fill in the coupon, or talk to your financial adviser without delay.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Your application will not be acknowledged, but you will receive a certificate by 25th March.

The offer will close if the price of units should have risen by 2½%. After 11th February, units will be available at the daily quoted offer price and yield published in most newspapers.

Units can be sold back at the bid price on any working day. You will receive a cheque within seven days of receipt of your renounced certificate.

Chieftain High Income Units were first offered on 6th September 1976 at 25p each.

There is an initial management charge of 5% included in the price of units, and out of this the Managers will pay commission of 1¼% to recognised professional advisers. There is also an annual charge of ¾% (plus VAT) which has been allowed for in the quoted yield.

Income is paid net of income tax, but this can be reclaimed by non-taxpayers.

Distributions and a report on the fund are made half-yearly on 31st May and 30th November.

This offer is not applicable to Eire.

The Managers of the Trust are Chieftain Trust Managers Ltd, 30/31 Queen Street, London EC4R 1BR. Telephone: 01-248 2932.

The Directors of Chieftain Trust Managers Ltd, are P.L. Potts B.A. (Chairman); R.J.D. Eats M.A., M.B.A.; J.D. Gillett B.Sc.; I.H.A. Hazeel F.C.I.S.; A.L.F.K. Tod.



CHIEFTAIN
TRUST MANAGERS LIMITED

I/We declare that I am/we are over 18 and not resident outside the U.K. or Scheduled Territories and that I am/we are not acquiring the units as nominee(s) of any person(s) resident outside the U.K. or Scheduled Territories. (If you are unable to sign this declaration it should be dated and your application lodged through an authorised depositary.)

SUBNAME (OR MRS MESS) _____
FIRST NAME(S) IN FULL _____
ADDRESS _____

SIGNATURE(S) _____
(If there are joint applicants all must sign and attach names and addresses separately) (Reg'd office as above. Reg'd No. 740181/H)

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Bids help index to stay over 400

The Bank of England's move to restrain the fall in interest rates and some cautionary words from the Chancellor on the money supply kept buyers on the sidelines and left the way clear for some light profit-taking.

By 3 pm the FT Index was 41 lower and, though some "cheap" buying firmed the tone a little thereafter, it was still 22 off at 403.8 by the close, just 0.6 better over the week.

Grippers tumbled 11p to their 1976-77 "low" of 44p, well away from the 78p "high" of 1976. The profits plunged from £342,000 to £254,000 in the six months to October 31 and dividend cut is thought in the carpet-gripper business to reflect a grim battle between the group and its leading (American) competitor, one the United States concern does not plan to lose.

Gilts had an erratic session with the prospect of a new "cap" stock unsettling conditions, even though, in the event, there was no announcement.

By the close, "shorts" were narrowly mixed around their overnight levels with a majority just ahead. Longer dates recorded losses between one-eighth and three-eighths.

With quiet conditions prevailing, bid stocks commanded a good deal of attention.

The contested terms from Associated Engineering, which came too late to have any effect the previous evening, boosted Serck 27p to 87p, while Lamson

rose another 7p to 91p on the minority approach from Moore Corporation.

News of talks raised Shellabear 17p to 40p and agreed terms from Associated Leisure had Stanneylands up 3p to 24p against offer terms of 25p.

White Child firmed 3p to 70p on trading and dividend forecasts contained in the rejection of Guinness, while Spear & Jackson shed 3p to 115p on the lapsing of the Hestair terms.

Another to go down was Whitecroft, 8p to 133p after the lapsing of the Hanson approach, and Rascal lost 15p to 275p on the Milgo developments.

Cavenham firmed another 3p to 126p awaiting developments from General Occidental, while speculative spots were to be found in LRC International, better by 7p to 63p, and Willows Francis where the rise was 6p to 52p.

The pick of the engineering sector was Braithwaite where an investment letter recommendation had the shares no less than 45p to the good 220p.

More typical were Glywedd, off 3p to 99p, Hall Engineering 2p to 78p, and Stone-Platt just a penny better at 108p.

Building shares came under some pressure with Costain down 7p to 156p and AP Cement 5p to 183p. Going against the trend was P & O which rose another 3p to 138p, a new "high" for the year on its North Sea stake.

Among the leaders the worst hit were Glaxo, off 8p to 457p, Fisons 5p to 335p and ICI 4p to 351p. B&T Industries continued to suffer with the loss of another 8p to 260p.

Oils, after early profit-taking, came with a late run. BP

gained 14p to equal its year's "high" of 935p. Lasso was up 7p to 310p, Ultramar 6p to 160p, Burmah 5p to 78p and Tricentrol 4p to 128p. Tins, too, continued to go ahead, this time on the metal price. The best were Geogor 5p to 320p, Gopeug 5p to 235p and Malayan 2p to 242p.

Benford Concrete Machinery hoisted profits by 94 per cent in 1975 and in the six months to last June sent them spiralling a further 73 per cent. Last year's profits should have soared from £2.59m to at least £3.6m and the shares, at 52p, yield 9 per cent and sell at four times earnings.

Against the background of interest rate moves, the banks had another subdued session with National Westminster 2p to 228p and Barclays 3p to 257p, both losing ground. Smith Brothers, the stockjobbers, gained 4p to 48p, but Hambros reacted from the previous day's strength to lose 7p to 170p.

In insurance, the emphasis

was again on the brokers, in particular C. E. Heath, which, also helped by vague bid talk, rose another 20p to close at 480p. Both Willis Faber 215p and Stenhouse 102p ended the day a couple of pence to the good.

Properties were again in retreat with Great Portland losing 4p to 218p, Apex 4p to 132p, Haslemere 3p to 183p and Land Securities 3p to 164p.

In papers, United News was a firm spot at 238p, up 6p, while another sector share to rise was Britains, 3p to 211p.

After figures, Ferguson Industrial shot up 6p to 62p, and Morgan Edwards were two points better at 42p. But Grippers did not please and ended 11p lower at 44p.

Equity turnover on February 3 was £134.19m (24,692 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were BP, Shell, ICI, BAT, B&T, Burmah, P & O, Rank, GKN, Bechtam, Barclays, Ocean, Tricentrol, LRC International, Glaxo, Associated Engineering, Spear & Jackson, Hambros Life, Thorn A, Rascal, Avana and C. E. Heath.

Latest dividends

Company (and par value)	Ord div	Year	Year's	Prev
Brit Amco Tst (25p) Fin	0.85	0.75	4/4	1.25
Glasgow Stock (25p) Fin	1.35	1.23	19/3	2.05
Grippers (10p) Int	1.65	2.2	1/4	3.46
Longton (25p) Int	1.0	0.8	1/4	3.09
Morgan Edwards (10p) Int	1.18	1.08	1/4	3.23
2nd Alliance (25p) Int	1.65	1.4	1/4	4.73
Stoddard (25p) Int	0.51	0.47	1/4	1.16
UU Textiles (10p) Int	Nil	0.22	—	Nil

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.25. *Adjusted for scrip issue.

Longton already overtaking its old record

Optimism was the keynote of September's annual meeting, and Longton Transport (Holdings) duly reports a turnover for the half-year to September 30 up from £9.11m to £12.67m.

Better still, pre-tax profits more than doubled to £601,000 from £276,000. Shareholders receive a gross interim payment of 1.54p, against 1.23p.

Longton went public in 1971 and profits reached a record £898,000 in 1973-74, only to fall to £732,000.

Longton covers road transport storage and distribution, steel stockholding and processing, engineering supplies, and many other things.

Stoddard storming on as profits surge 82pc

By Tony May
Last year's fine recovery at Stoddard Holdings (Axminster, Wilton and bonded carpets) continues.

Sales in the half year to November 30 rose 14 per cent to £9.3m. But pre-tax profits jumped 82 per cent to a peak £734,000, even though finance charges climbed to £173,000 from £104,000.

Shareholders are to receive a maximum dividend of 0.78p gross against 0.72p, and earnings a share were 4.36p against 2.36p adjusted.

The board will not be drawn on how far the surge will go in the full year. But orders in

hand at the end of the first six months were good.

Barring a big business downturn, business should stay brisk. In the year to May 1975, profits slumped from £1.38m to £238,000, but last year saw a sharp rebound with profits more than doubling to £874,000.

The group is already well on the way to beating this figure and some think that £1m to £1.5m could be made in the full year.

The upsurge over the whole of last year reflected a 15 per cent rise in turnover at home and a 66 per cent increase in exports. It remained policy to expand overseas sales whenever possible.

Stanneylands agrees Assoc Leisure bid

In a recommended deal, Associated Leisure is offering 25p cash a share for Stanneylands Group wherein it already has 25 per cent.

The bid values Stanneylands at around £750,000 and includes a share alternative of four Associated shares for every five Stanneylands. This is open for 21 days from the dispatch of the offer documents. The shares in Stanneylands rose 3p to 24p on the news.

The bid is part of Associated's plan to branch out from its amusement machine and leisure centre activities.

Mr C. B. Snape would stay as chairman of Stanneylands.

Ferguson Inds accelerates

Having raised interim profits 17 per cent to £401,000, Ferguson Industrial Holdings went on to jump 41 per cent to £273,000 in the following three months. So there was a 26 per cent gain for the nine months to November 30 at £674,000 before tax. Turnover climbed 41 per cent to £23.7m.

There was also, however, a 122 per cent jump in interest charges to £387,000. Employees' profit sharing took £70,000 against £47,000, while the associated company chipped in with £35,000 against £49,000.

In November, the group, which is in builders' and plumbers' merchandising, architectural and marine ironmongery, industrial heating and engineering supplies, said that the second half had started well.

The nine-month profit total is already close to the £670,000 total for the whole of 1975-76, which compared with £801,000 for the year before and the record £1,088m made in 1973-74.

According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were BP, Shell, ICI, BAT, B&T, Burmah, P & O, Rank, GKN, Bechtam, Barclays, Ocean, Tricentrol, LRC International, Glaxo, Associated Engineering, Spear & Jackson, Hambros Life, Thorn A, Rascal, Avana and C. E. Heath.

The year to January 29 last was a different story. Business picked up well, and the directors think that there were no losses.

Up jumps Shellabear on possible offer

The shares in Shellabear Price (Holdings) leapt 17p to 40p on news that talks are on with an unlisted company. It may lead to a cash offer for Shellabear's capital. At this price, the capital of Shellabear is valued at £1.2m.

These discussions are still preliminary and a further announcement will be made as soon as possible. Shellabear covers civil engineering, building and plant hire.

In the first half of 1976, Shellabear slumped into losses and the interim dividend disappeared.

Directors and relatives of the chairman, Mr Peter Price, between them held just over 60 per cent of the capital.

UU on road back

After making small net profits in the opening half year to October 31, UU Textiles reports good trading in second six months to May 1.

Drastic re-shaping has paid off when set against the £120,000 loss for the same half

White Child pay 50pc extra

In its document rejecting the £4.82m bid from Arthur Guinness, the directors of White Child & Beney say that the Treasury is allowing them to host the dividend for the year to October 2 by 50 per cent to 6.7p gross.

Trading in the first quarter was at a "rate equal to the level achieved in the second half of last year", when pre-tax profits jumped 256 per cent to £805,000. Turnover rose 28 per cent to £5.86m.

J. Lewis Partnership sales reach £370m

Estimated sales for the John Lewis Partnership department store and Waitrose food group for the year to January, 1977, were £370m—an increase of £63m or 20 per cent over 1975. Trading profits rose by £3.7m (16 per cent) to £26.4m.

Mr Peter Lewis, chairman, says that there were several reasons why the trading profit increase was less strong than the increase in sales.

Someone is wooing London Electrical

London Electrical General Trust reports approaches which could lead to an offer for this investment trust's capital. A further announcement will come "in due course".

At yesterday's close of 75p, the ordinary capital of London Electrical is worth £9.45m.

Grippers setbacks

Grippers Holdings' unbroken record of profit increases is no more. Down went pre-tax profits by 25 per

cent to £254,000 in the six months to October 31. Turnover of this maker of fittings and accessories for carpet laying rose from £2.3m to £2.8m.

After seeing pre-tax profits jump 11 per cent to £723,000 over the whole of 1975-76, Mr Cowan, chairman, said in September that the board was determined to keep the group competitive but raw material prices had also risen steeply so margins were under pressure.

Serck soars to AE bid price

The £36m takeover offer from Associated Engineering for Serck sent the shares in Serck soaring 27p to 87p. Serck makes valve and heat exchange equipment and AE is in components for the vehicle and engine industries.

Serck's closing price is just about the value of AE's nine-for-10 share exchange offer but it was immediately rejected by Serck. As Serck holds its annual meeting in Birmingham on Thursday, some pertinent comment on the approach will probably be made then.

So far, the group has said that it is totally opposed to this "unwelcome offer". Shareholders were "strongly urged" not to sell.

AE said enlargement of the group would mean the development of even more products, and bigger sales, particularly overseas.

Centre Hotels deal

Centre Hotels (Cranston) has completed negotiations for the acquisition of the outstanding 50 per cent interest in St James Court Hotel from Hotel Projects, a subsidiary of Grand Metropolitan. The price is £1.25m cash and 2.380 million shares in Centre Hotels, worth some £547,000.

Grand Metropolitan Group will keep the Centre Hotels shares as a long-term investment.

Ingersoll-Rand hit currency changes

Ingersoll-Rand reports sales and smaller earnings for the fourth quarter of 1976. Sales last year were \$1,921.6m up 12 per cent on profit was \$106.8m, or 5.6 per cent. Earnings were \$53.3, down 17 per cent.

For the three months to December 31 sales were up 5 per cent. Fourth quarter earnings were \$20.15m, or 5.6 per cent. Earnings a share were \$0.38, down 46 per cent.

Profits were hit by swings which amount to cents a share for the 34 cents a share in the quarter.

Oversea

Mr William L. Weman of this diversified manufacturer of machinery products, said: "The company's large category, construction equipment, were a last year after several exceptionally strong years."

Assoc Pulp looks big improvement

In the half-year to 31 group sales of Pulp and Paper MFI 14 per cent to £A87.5m, a 50 per cent increase on the previous year. Operating profit (before tax) climbed to £A6.87m. The interior is being raised from four to four cents a share.

Given market stab no downturn in economy, the directors believe current year's results will be a substantial improvement over the previous year.

Foreign Exchange

The Spanish peseta weakened sharply at the close of trading, with many banks going short over the weekend in the Spanish currency as fears grew of an imminent devaluation, dealers said.

The spot peseta weakened to 69.00/25 to the dollar against a fix of 68.50/50 with bids for pesetas virtually unobtainable. One year funds were quoted at around 78.00.

Gold rose yesterday the market was quiet.

Sterling was very steady, closing at \$1.7150, a gain of 15 points on Monday. The Bank of England intervened to steady sterling, probably as a net buyer of pounds over the day, dealers said. The effective devaluation rate was unchanged at 42.7 per cent.

Gold lost 50 cents to close in London at \$132.375.

Spot Position of Sterling

London, Feb 4.—Sterling was steady, closing at \$1.7150, a gain of 15 points on Monday. The Bank of England intervened to steady sterling, probably as a net buyer of pounds over the day, dealers said. The effective devaluation rate was unchanged at 42.7 per cent.

Wall Street

New York, Feb 4.—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange showed a small overall gain after giving up most of a moderate early advance.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 0.75 to 947.83.

Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 845 to 390. Volume totalled 2.13 billion shares, up from 2.07 billion on Thursday.

Analysis said early buying stemmed in part from the report on Thursday of an unexpected sharp decline in the money supply. Analysts explained that the decline indicated that the United States Federal Reserve would not soon tighten its credit policy and push interest rates higher.

Forward Levels

1 month 1.7150/50
3 months 1.7150/50
6 months 1.7150/50
1 year 1.7150/50

Discount market

The acute and persistent shortage of credit on Lombard Street yesterday, after deflating to some extent on earlier days this week, expanded again. The Bank of England found it necessary to lend an exceptionally large sum to nine or 10 houses at MLR (12 per cent) for repayment on Monday. It also bought a very large amount of bills, taking a large amount of Treasury bills both from banks and houses and a small amount of local authority bills from houses alone.

Discount houses were not greatly troubled by calling, but fresh money was hard to find and they made only very slow progress. Rates stayed around 12 per cent most of the day while the interbank competition continued 12-12 1/2 per cent. Final balances were picked up within a range of 11-12 per cent.

Money Market

Bank of England Minimum Reserve
£1,000,000,000
£1,000,000,000
£1,000,000,000

Recent Issues

Applications for new issues of shares and debentures are invited from investors. The following are the details of the issues:

1. £1,000,000 of 10% preference shares in the new issue of the company.

2. £500,000 of 10% preference shares in the new issue of the company.

3. £250,000 of 10% preference shares in the new issue of the company.

4. £125,000 of 10% preference shares in the new issue of the company.

5. £62,500 of 10% preference shares in the new issue of the company.

6. £31,250 of 10% preference shares in the new issue of the company.

7. £15,625 of 10% preference shares in the new issue of the company.

8. £7,812 of 10% preference shares in the new issue of the company.

9. £3,906 of 10% preference shares in the new issue of the company.

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This advertisement is placed by J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited on behalf of Golden Hope Plantations Limited. The Directors of Golden Hope have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and the opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate and jointly and severally accept responsibility accordingly.

مكتبة الشارقة

& PROS

Age Group	2006	2007	2008
18-29	~85	~85	~85
30-49	~75	~75	~75
50-69	~65	~65	~65
70+	~55	~55	~55

Equities stay subdued

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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**Go for a walk
down the most dramatic
gorge in Europe**

The windmill-strewn Plain of Lasithi

Barging into a strange new world of holidays

his hedge", said Peter there is a different world where every-thing is more slowly. And varied through a con-ve-ient, and found myself somewhat murky in the recently reopened Avon canal. Along-ship lay the long, low boats, traditional narrow boats. They were narrow boats. They have been varied into floating islands, spending the night in the canals, and stopping at major points that way their travel is quiet. One of Britain's most beautiful, yet far from the dubious so-called civilisation, low boat Snipe and its "butty", Taurus, have been converted by a firm called Inland Holiday Cruises. The boat is a pair, and be-cause they have a dozen my saloon, kitchen, and all mod cons, passengers can de-velop themselves whether to the boats' progress or sit just watching the y.

ave time to learn the gauge of the canals. self is the "cut", and on the locks are or "cloughs". Weir d "wyre", and boat- "windless" to open dies. Before long, you f turning into what all a "gongozalar". form an ideal intro- Britain's 2,000 miles gable inland water- are far less crowded is hearty than the ds. And if your taste self-catering holiday

on board a cabin cruiser then the canals—and perhaps even a self-drive narrow boat—are still worth considering, although Hosesons may direct you to the equally peaceful River Wey, or the upper reaches of the Thames.

The emphasis is on activity holidays

I am referring to the Caledonian Canal, where Caley Cruisers have a growing fleet of boats for hire and where the waters you can explore include the steely surface of Loch Ness. Theoretically you can get right across from Inverness to Fort William, but at the time of writing the British Waterways Board seem in no hurry to repair or reopen the key Laggan Lock, at the head of Loch Lochy, a vital link on this busy canal.

In a year when many Britons may settle for a holiday at home, and when the roads of the West Country, the Lake District and Scotland are likely to be more crowded than ever in the high season, the inland waterways can provide a valuable and inexpensive escape route.

But it is always possible to avoid the crowds to some extent, even in the most popular areas at the peak holiday season. In Cornwall, for example, try the north coast, where resorts like Bude offer safe family beaches and plenty of space.

Scotland, too, is empty once you get north of Inverness and Fort William, and motorists may find unexpected rewards down some of the side roads which seem to lead nowhere but which often lead into the hill country where herds of red deer, Britain's largest wild animal, still roam. There, the sharp-eyed visitor may spy the magnificent golden eagle, while early risers may catch a glimpse of perhaps the most exciting British mammal of them all: the wild

cat. The vital rule is to stop the car, get out, and walk—or at least wait. As one Scottish naturalist said to me last summer: "The trouble with most visitors to Scotland is that they drive right past everything without even glancing out of the car windows."

Other get-away-from-it-all places in Britain include North Wales (almost as beautiful as Scotland but, apart from Snowdonia, far less crowded); the Border country; parts of the Peak District; and Alderney, the quietest and one of the most charming of the Channel Islands.

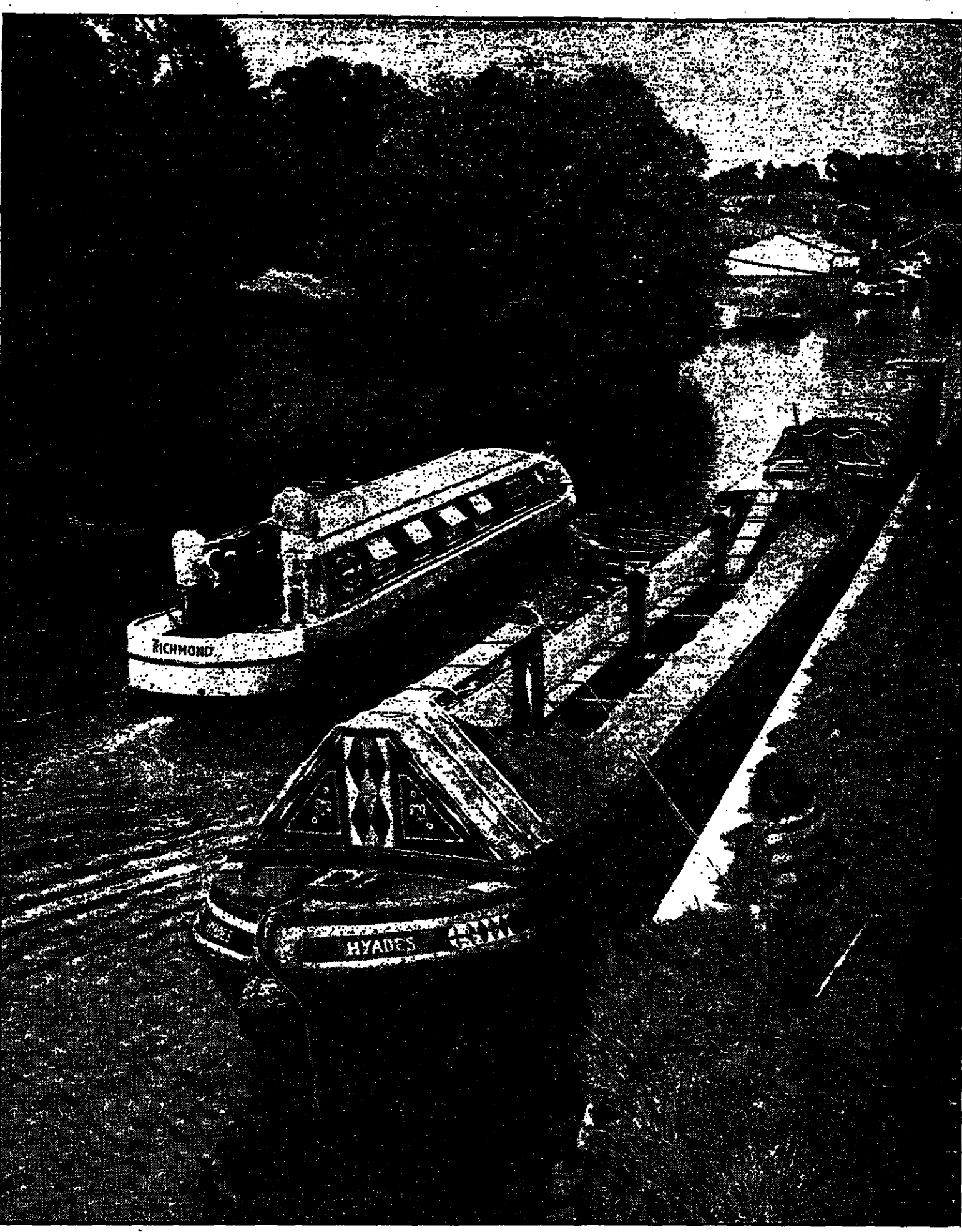
If my emphasis is on finding something new, and somewhere off the beaten track, then it is a reflection of the sort of literature now being published by the English Tourist Board and similar organizations, where the emphasis is on activity holidays and on the attractions of towns which do not normally have a holiday image: towns such as Leeds which, apart from being well equipped with good hotels, restaurants and entertainment facilities, happens to be, at the heart of magnificent touring country.

But that is not to say that the traditional resorts will not be at their best this year. Indeed, many of them learnt a lot from last summer when the fine weather cut the crowds at shows and other organized events, so seaside entertainments should now be better than ever before. These resorts are also benefiting from a big increase in the number of money-saving "package" deals which cut accommodation and travel costs for holidaymakers.

You will not see me there, however. I will be where the countryside is still real country—in the west of Ireland, perhaps, on the South Downs, or drifting down those secret, green, tree-lined waterways that are Britain's canals.

I am, I admit, in the language of the canals, a gongozalar. A gongozalar? "That", the canal folk tell me, "is what we call a person who stands staring for prolonged periods at nothing out of the ordinary." And if doing that is not a holiday, then I do not know what is.

Robin Mead



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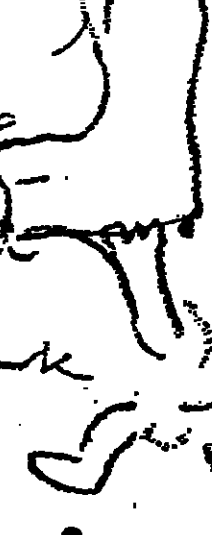

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(continued on page 28)

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1990; 263: 1033-1036.

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